THE MORNING STAR

RECEIVES THE TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF

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—AND—

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THE MORNING STAR.

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THE MORNING STAR, THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

THE MORNING STAR CALENDAR
MARCH

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Port Almanac—March 7.

Sun Rises	6.23 A M
Sun Sets	6.01 P M
Day's Length	11 h 38 m
High Water at Southport	2 20 A M
High Water at Wilmington	4.03 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 7.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 49°; 8 p. m., 60°; maximum, 70°; minimum, 45°; mean 58°.

Rainfall for the day, .0; rainfall for the month up to date, 0.00.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

Cloudy with light showers; warmer in eastern portion; southerly winds.

The barometeric depression noted Thursday night has moved slowly to the eastward and has developed a center with considerable energy toward the Lake region. The pressure is about normal on the Atlantic coast and is high in the Rocky Mountain districts.

The weather remains fair on the Atlantic coast, but with increasing cloudiness north of Hatteras. Cloudy and unsettled conditions continue in the Mississippi valley and Lake regions, and fair weather prevails throughout the West.

The temperature has continued to rise in the Atlantic coast and East Gulf States, the Ohio valley and the Lake regions.

Increasing cloudiness with showers is indicated in the Atlantic coast districts, except Florida, clearing weather in the Mississippi valley, showery and unsettled conditions in the Ohio valley and Lake regions and generally fair weather in the West.

The temperature will continue to rise in the Atlantic States, remain nearly stationary in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and will fall in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys and Lake regions. It will be warmer in the Northwest and the temperature will remain stationary in the Southwest.

OUTLINES.

President Cleveland denies the statements sent out by the Chicago Associated Press in regard to the views of himself and his Cabinet on the Cuban question. —— The Cuban insurgents in large force are again in Havana province and their outposts are within ten miles of the city; Captain General Weyler has been outgeneralled on every side by the insurgent chief Maximo Gomez. —— The British Government will publish documents and correspondence relating to the Venezuela boundary dispute. —— Daniel Talmage's Sons, rice merchants of New York city, have made an assignment; their liabilities are reported to be over $200,000. —— The excitement and anger of the people of Italy over the reverses sustained by the Italian army in Abyssinia continue unabated; riotous demonstrations occurred in many cities and troops were called out to suppress disorders in Milan. —— Fire in New York city destroyed $250,000 worth of property and threw 800 people out of employment. —— The report that Spain is engaged in making alliances and treaties with foreign nations is denied by that Government; meetings were held in several towns calling upon the Government to adopt the most energetic measures. —— New York markets—Money on call was easy at 2½@3½ per cent., last loan at 3 and closing offered at 3 per cent.; cotton quiet; middling gulf 7⅞c; middling 7⅝c; Southern flour dull and easy; common to extra fair $2.40@3.00 good to choice $3.00@3.30; wheat—spot inactive and lower; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 81c; afloat 82½c; corn—spot scarce, firm and quiet; No. 2 at elevator 38½c, afloat 39@39½c; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 29½@29½c; rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1.70@1.75.

The assessed value of real and personal property in the city of Richmond last year was $64,000,000.

If there is no war in Cuba, what are all these Spanish soldiers doing there? But it isn't the Spanish soldiers who are making the war; it is the other fellows.

One of Edison's cathode photographs was taken through eight inches of yellow pine. This gives ground for the hope that he will yet succceed in reaching the New Jersey brain.

According to official reports 402 Spanish soldiers were killed last year in fights with the insurgents, while 3,412 died of yellow fever. The insurgents, by the way, are counting a good deal on the co-operation of yellow fever.

Texas is a pretty rich State, agriculturally speaking, but she is rich in other ways, too. She has 1,000 square miles of coal lands, which it is estimated contain 2,500,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, 1,000 square miles of iron beds, some petroleum and lots of other things which will be found useful, and they haven't got done finding things yet. Her principal products are beef, wool, cotton, grain and Democrats.

The use of commercial fertilizers isn't confined to the farmers of the South, by a good deal. It is estimated that the farmers of Pennsylvania buy annually from $3,500,000 to $3,750,000 worth of these fertilizers. It is claimed that the Agricultural Department of the State saves the farmers at least $350,000 a year by ensuring them better qualities of fertilizers, and saving them from frauds.

According to the latest reports the *per capita* circulation of money in this country is $23.59. France has $35.78; Belgium, $27.82; Netherlands, $25.67; Australia, $25.96. But this country has more need of an abundance of money than either of these countries named, which have a larger circulation, and could advantageously use twice as much as any of them.

In Europe now they are preserving eggs by drying them. They put the eggs in a revolving machine, which thoroughly mixes the contents of the shell, which are taken out and dried by a slow heating process. It is said that eggs preserved in this way are quite as nutritious although not as fresh as those just from the hen.

In New South Wales $5,000,000 have been expended in trying to get rid of the festive rabbit, but bre'r rabbit still holds the fort on the land. It is said that 7,000,000 acres of land have been turned over to the rabbits, which exercise squatter sovereignty.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLYDE LINE—Sailing days.
CARL MUGGE—You and me.
OPERA HOUSE—Mabel Paige.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

WANTED—Some one to take an interest

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. L. H. Vollers is on the sick list.

— Mr. L. Tate Bowden is rapidly improving.

— Mr. R. H. Battle, of Raleigh, is in the city.

— Mrs. Eager, of Southport, is here on a visit to friends.

— Mr. L. G. Andrews, of New York, was in the city yesterday.

— Pretty Mabel Paige took a spin on a bike on the turnpike yesterday afternoon.

— Mr. Wm. Tienken, of New York, was in the city yesterday, registered at The Purcell.

— Mr. S. A. Townsend, of Philadelphia, is in the city on a short visit, a guest at The Purcell.

— Mr. H. H. Daugherty, of Newark, N. J., was in the city yesterday, stopping at The Purcell.

— Mr. Jordan Thomas, of Brunswick, Ga., is here on a visit to his brother, Dr. Geo. G. Thomas.

— Mr. Henry Newman, "Our Own Comedian," will appear in the play this evening at the Opera House.

— Miss Sarah Gardner, who has been visiting friends and relatives in Florence, S. C., returned home yesterday.

— Mrs. J. D. Bell, of this city, who has been seriously sick with typhoid fever near Rocky Point, is better.

— Mr. David G. Worth, who has been suffering for some time past with heart trouble, has gone North to consult a specialist. Mrs. Worth accompanied him.

— Messrs. Theo. Parsons, Boston; Geo. Ulfeleler, G. A. Sutton, R. S. Swords, New York; W. M. Bright, Virginia; J. B. Douglas, Richmond; Peter P. Yates, Baltimore; Robt. R. Aiyer, New York; Mrs. W. M. Burgan and son, Baltimore, Alex Campbell, Fayetteville; E. W. Hank, Charlotte, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

Commander Winslow's Case.

Argument in the case of Lieut. Commander Winslow of the Naval Reserves, which was announced in yesterday's STAR would be heard by Judge Starbuck of the Superior Court in this city last night, was prevented by the non arrival of the Judge. A telegram received by counsel in the case from Burgaw, where Judge Starbuck is holding the term of Court for Pender county, stated that he could not leave there until to-day. It is expected, therefore, that the hearing will be this evening in chambers, or the U. S. court room, as Judge Starbuck may decide.

"Shady Dealing."

This will be the subject of a special address to men at the Y. M. C. A. to-morrow afternoon at five o'clock by Rev. R. A. Willis, pastor of Grace M. E. Church. This is one of a series now being given on practical and pertinent topics by different ministers and will, no doubt, prove very interesting.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Local forecast for to-day: Rain; variable winds, becoming south.

— The stage of water in the river at Fayetteville Thursday at 8 a. m. was 6.8 feet.

— There will be a meeting of the Ladies' Memorial Association this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

— A trunk found by the police on a wharf at the foot of Princess street, can be recovered by the owner upon application at the City Hall.

— In the City Court yesterday, Mayor Harriss presiding, Becky Claridy, colored, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 or work twenty days on the streets.

— The Norwegian barque *Glenudal*, which returned to this port January 20th leaking, having repaired damages, sailed yesterday with cargo of rosin, for Bristol, Eng.

— The regular services at the Seamen's Bethel will be conducted by Rev. A. D. McClure to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Seamen and rivermen specially invited. All welcome.

— The will of the late Wm. G. Fowler has been admitted to probate. His widow has filed letters of administration and by bequest will carry on the coal business, with P. R. Fowler, manager.

— Dr. A. H. Harriss, city physician, said yesterday evening that the report was untrue that Morris Gause, the colored man injured at the Navassa Company's works was dead. Gause is not likely to recover, however.

THE FAIR ASSOCIATION.

Meeting of the Subscription Committee—Sub-Committees Appointed to Work in Aid of the Project.

The subscription committee of the Wilmington Fair Association held a meeting yesterday at noon in the National Bank of Wilmington building. The object of this meeting was to enlarge the subscription committee, to divide the city into working districts and to assign to each workmen.

The following committees were appointed:

Railroad Committee—J. W. Martenis, chairman; T. D. Meares, James F. Post, Jr., and T. C. James.

Liquor Dealers' Committee — Sol Bear, chairman; J. G. L. Gieschen, Chas. Schnibben.

Division West of Front Street, including Front Street—W. E. Springer, chairman; B. F. Keith, John H. Hanby, J. H. Watters, Walker Taylor, M. W. Jacobi, George G. Lewis, A. Brown and L. Bluethenthal.

East of Front Street Committee—D. C. Love, chairman; P. Heinsberger, Jr., W. H. Chadbourn, George Chesnutt, W. A. Johnson, S. W. Sanders, B. F. Penny and B. Solomon.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—53 bales cotton, 25 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—19 bales cotton, 16 casks spirits turpentine, 109 bbls rosin, 22 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—25 casks spirits turpentine, 50 bbls rosin, 18 bbls tar.

Steamer A P Hurt—12 casks spirits turpentine, 163 bbls rosin, 136 bbls tar.

Steamer Lisbon—30 casks spirits turpentine, 175 bbls rosin, 25 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 72 bales; spirits turpentine, 83 casks; rosin, 497 bbls; tar, 221 bbls.

A Thief's Fruitless Work.

The office at Fowler & Morrison's coal yard, on South Water street, was broken open and entered by a supposed thief, who scattered papers around and emptied drawers in the search for money, and yet failed to take thirteen copper cents left in the money drawer. Perhaps he was a gold-bug, or possibly a silver-crank. The thief entered the place through a window, the sash of which was forced out with the end of a crow-bar.

Harmlessly Insane.

James Frist, the white man arrested at a boarding house on South Front street Thursday night and taken to police headquarters, was examined yesterday by a commission consisting of Dr. F. C. Shepard and Justices R. H. Bunting and James M. McGowan, and was adjudged to be insane, but harmless.

Frist was then told if he would leave the city at once that he would be set at liberty. This he promised to do and was liberated.

"Cuba" and "The Transvaal."

As already announced, Rev. W. B. Oliver is expected to speak at the Y. M. C. A. next Friday night on "Cuba's Struggle," the address being in the course of "popular talks" and free to members of the Association.

Those who attended the "talks" already given will be glad to hear that Rev. A. D. McClure has promised to speak at an early day on "The Transvaal Republic."

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Encyclopædia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopædia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office

CAPITAL CITY GOSSIP.

PEOPLE SURPRISED AT THE YARBOROUGH HOUSE FAILURE.

Maj. Guthrie Talks War—Loge Harris Ciphering on Impossible Majorities—The Edenton Affair—No Indication of Further Trouble—Funds for U. S. Marshal Carroll.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 6.

Much surprise was caused here by the failure of the management of the Yarborough. It was the best known hotel in the State, having been the headquarters of the politicians of the State, irrespective of politics, for nearly two generations.

Maj. Guthrie says he believes a war with a foreign country would do the United States more good than any other one thing. He says if this country was to have a war with some foreign country, the silver question would not be heard again in this generation.

Loge Harris stated yesterday that with hearty co-operation between Republicans and Populists, the Democrats would be defeated by 75 majority. Maj. Guthrie says he thinks the majority would reach that figure. He says the Democrats stole 35,000 votes in the last election.

The troops have left Edenton, there being no indication of further trouble. Adjutant General Cameron received the official report from Lieut. Griffin of the affair. The report is able in every sense. Lieut. Griffin and the entire command deserve great credit for their promptness and efficiency. There are forty-six members enrolled in the Reserves. In two hours after the Governor issued the orders forty-three members were in uniform and ready to depart to Edenton. The other three members were out of the city. The arrival of the troops was a complete surprise, Lieut. Griffin stated. While marching to the jail the Reserves passed 150 negroes who had congregated near the jail. They scattered as soon as the troops came, without orders.

The remains of the late Col. Faison are not expected to reach here until Sunday.

The annual reports of all city officers must be made to the Board of Aldermen to-night, according to a section of the new charter.

Mr. R. H. Battle left for Wilmington to-day to appear for the State in the case of Lieut. Winslow.

The latest in political circles is a circular letter issued by Hiram Grant from Goldsboro, explaining his recent action relative to the call of the Republican Executive Committee on the 11th. The letter was issued yesterday. The Executive Committee will meet here on the 18th.

Marshal O. J. Carroll received $5,000 yesterday, being a special appropriation by Congress to meet deficiencies in the Revenue Department. A good part of this amount will go to witnesses, who did not have their tickets cashed on account of the depleted condition of the Marshal's treasury.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

Rev. W. B. Spillman, of Kinston, has been elected State Sunday School secretary by the Baptist Missionary Board. It is a new office just created. The duties will begin April first.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

Diana Dimple by Mabel Paige and Company — A Performance Heartily Enjoyed by a Large Audience — Little Egyptian This Afternoon—Farewell To-night.

Mabel Paige and her select company of clever players presented last night at the Opera House the three act comedy "Diana Dimple." The play is an adaptation from the German by Oscar P. Sisson. It is by far the best comedy of the company's repertoire. This play, under the title of "The Colonel," first appeared in this city in 1892 and has been remembered since by theatregoers as a "side splitter."

Miss Paige, in the title role, filled every requirement of that part with the ease and grace so peculiar to her.

The role of *Alfred Hummer*, a married man, with an unfortunate predilection for assisting damsels in distress, was sustained by Mr. Oscar P. Sisson. This gentleman made his first appearance in this city a number of years ago in company with the celebrated actor, John T. Raymond. From that time Mr. Sisson has be recognized as one of Wilmington's favorite actors, which is plainly shown by the hearty applause which greets his every appearance upon our stage. The role of *Alfred Hummer* is one in which the high comedy talent of Mr. Sisson is shown to the greatest advantage; he plays it with the same marked degree of success which has won for him praise in all his other characters. The character of *Jehosaphat Gringlethorpe*, a "mother's pet with a stammer," as played by Mr. Gale, gave rise to comedy work of the first class. Mr. Gale was fully equal to the task—his singing sweet and his stage presence that of an actor.

Josephine Florence Shepherd sustained the role of *Mrs. Honoria Gringlethorpe* with the same success which so justly crowned her father, the late W. J. Florence, an actor, who made the character of *Sir Lucius O'Trigger*, in Sheridan's famous play, "The Rivals." This lady is in every sense of the word a gifted actress.

The parts of *Raymond Orme*, *Rose Hummer* and *Anna Griswold* were admirably rendered by Mr. F. G. Morehouse, Miss Rena Trumbull and Miss Fannie Ogden.

We have often sat by the hour, bored by the man and maid servant in a play, but Mr. Jas. Thatcher as *Simmons*, man-servant, and Miss Lora Rogers as *Susan*, a housmaid, proved an exception to the rule, their acting being new, up to date and enjoyable.

The singing of Miss Paige, Miss Ogden, Mr. Thatcher and Mr. Gale won encore after encore.

This afternoon at 2.30 o'clock the troupe will present the "Little Egyptian." Every child attending will receive a souvenir. To-night the farewell performance will be given.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Wilmington Postoffice March 7, 1896:

WOMEN'S LIST.

B—Miss J A Bryant, Mrs Jas Brown. G—Mrs J A Guy, Miss Lile Grey. —H Miss Myrtle Henderson. J—Miss Emely J Jackson. N—Mrs Nick Norwood. M—Mrs Victoria Mornton. P—Mrs A J Parker, Mrs C H Potter. R—Miss Amy Robeson. S—Miss Annie Steeles. T—Miss Lou Taylor, Miss Mary Thompson. V—Miss Larrer Vinson. W—Miss Flora Williams.

MEN'S LIST.

A—Mr Soloman Atkinson. B—C B Brickwell, F B Baker, Joseph Brown. E—Laurence Evens. G—J C Gilbert. M—Bud Kidney. L—G D Lincoln, Geo Landford, L H Lane, Will Lawrings, W G Lee. M—J W Murphy. N—Jno G Neal S G Northrop. P—Geo Pratt. R—H Wm Radliffs, R Read. S—Davie & Son, Geo W Sluchers, Herndon Sezer, L Scolmick, Lomie Smith. T—Chas Thorpe. W—A J Wright, Frank Winfield.

RETURNED FROM DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.

Harry, L L Lomox, D A Smidt.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised: If not called for in 15 days, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

GEO. L. MORTON, Postmaster.

TO UTILIZE FLOWERS.

A Timely Hint from a Lady of Charleston.

[*Charleston News and Courier.*]

A lady said to a reporter for the *News and Courier* yesterday: "Needy men and women, waiting purchasers, and myriads of perfumed blossoms—is it not a shame that the energy is lacking which would put these three agents in co-operation? In France valuable lands are given up solely to the production of scented plants, which scarcely rival in sweetness the wild products of our woods, i. e. the yellow jessamine, pink honeysuckle (azalea nudiflora) swee bay, crab apple, while the sweet shrub (calycanthus,) gardenia and oleander, need only be stuck in the ground and left to care for themselves. If these plants are not enough we can compete with any country in our violets, roses, tube-roses, etc., and can generally obtain the opoponax and orange. The methods of and materials for collecting the perfume need deter no one; wooden frames, with glass covers and pure lard being all that is needed, and any intelligent boy or girl can do the work. The perfumed lard sells at from $2 to $3 a pound. The only difficulty would seem to be keeping the lard pure in hot weather, but surely this would be overcome with small outlay in the way of ice, or if a soap and perfume factory would be put up here, the lard could be shipped as soon as prepared."

ST. JAMES—LENT, 1896.

DIVINE SERVICES.

Sundays, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 11 a m, 5 p m
Sundays, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 7.45, 11 a m, 5 p m.
Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 7.30 a m, 5 p m.
Wednesdays, 11 a m, 8 p m.
Fridays, 11 a m, 8 p m.

THE HOLY COMMUNION.

Sundays, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 11 a m.
Sundays, 2nd, 4th 6th, 7.45 a m.
Annunciation, 7 30 a m.
Maunday Thursday, 8 p m.

HOLY WEEK.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 7.30, 11 a m, 6 p m.
Thursday, 7.30 a m, 6 and 8 p m.
Good Friday, 9 a m, 12 m, 6 p m.
Saturday, 7.30 a m.
Rector's Bible Class, Fridays, 4 p m.
Joint Services, Wednesdays, 8 p. m.
Easter Collections for the Church Debt.
The Bishop's Visitation, Sunday, April 26th.

APPOINTMENTS

Wilmington District—W. S. Rone, P. E

Bladen circuit, Bethlehem—March 7th and 8th.

Magnolia circuit, Centenary—March 14th and 15th.

Clinton circuit, Keeners—March 21st and 22nd.

The Churches.

Fifth Street M. E. Church South, situated on Fifth street, between Nun and Church, Rev. W. L. Cunninggim, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a. m and 7.30 p. m. by the pastor Sunday School at 3.30 p m. Class meeting at 7 p. m. The public cordially invited to all services.

Grace Methodist E. Church, South, northeast corner of Grace and Fourth streets, Rev. R. A. Willis, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a m and 7.30 p m. Young people's meeting at 10 a m in the lecture room. Sunday school at 3.30 p m. Prayer meeting and lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers and visitors are cordially invited to attend.

Everlasting torment will be the subject of Rev. G. D. Bernheim's sermon to-morrow morning in St. Matthew's English Lutheran Church, on Fourth street above Bladen.

Chapel of the Good Shepard, Sixth and Queen streets. There will be the usual services on Sunday at 11 a m and 8 p m.

South Side Baptist Church, corner Fifth and Wooster streets; Rev. J. B Harrell, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 a. m., 7.30 p. m., Sunday School at 2.30 p m. Church Prayer Meeting Wednesday night at 7.30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

OPERA HOUSE.

MABEL PAIGE.

MATINEE

this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, when the farce comedy

"The Little Egyptian"

will be presented.

To-night the farewell performance will be given.

Prices 10, 20, 30 and 50 cents.

Seats now on sale at Yates'.

mar 7 1t

YOU AND ME!

FREE! FREE!!

On Saturday evening between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock we have elegantly prepared

CLAM CHOWDER.

And daily a variety of Soups and other lunches from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., AT ASTORIA CAFE.

CARL MUGGE, Prop'r.

mar 7 1t

Coats' Cotton.

1,000 dozen Coats' Cotton.
1,000 pounds Ball Cotton.
100 gross Lead Pencils.
500 boxes Envelopes.
100 bbls. New Crop Molasses.
400 bags N. C. Peanuts.
50 bags Spanish Peanuts.
100 bags Virginia Peanuts.
75 bags Coffee.

We only ask a call and we will do the rest.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
226 North Water street,
Wilmington, N. C.

mar 3 tf D&W

Saved From Shipwreck

BY A GOOD COMPASS.

The "Racket Store" advertisement is a good guide for all buyers. We always quote the right price and the only price we have. We do a strictly one price business; no Jewing; no overcharging. We have the largest Dry Goods Store in the city, and the only store where you can buy all you need at one place in the Dry Goods line. Our buyer has been in New York city for two weeks. He will be home on Tuesday, the 25th, with the largest line, the Cheapest Stock of Novelties, Dry Goods and Notions that has ever been shown in this city. We have a good many goods on hand that we would be pleased to dispose of. We have a Black and Blue Beaver Overcoat, former job price was $6.95, a coat that is really worth $10.00, we will sell it to-day at $5 00. Boys' Overcoats—We have a few of these left. We are now selling them from $1.25 to 2.25 a piece, worth double the price. Men's Suits of Fall and Winter Goods. Suits worth $6.00, to day at $4.25. Men's Pants from 50 to 75c, heavy-weight Cotton Goods; Half Wool at 90c and $1.00; All Wool at $1.25 to 2.00; Finer and Nicer Pants, Gentlemen's Spring Styles from $3 00 to 3.50. We have a few Spring Suits we bought at a special price, in gray and brown only, worth $8.00, we will now sell at $5.00. Our stock of Spring Clothing is complete. Our $7 00, 9 00 and 10 00 Suits are far better than we have ever been able to show before. They are strictly All Wool, New Styles and Nicely Made Up. All we ask is a comparison with other merchants' stores.

You will find us at 112 North Front Street, opposite Orton House.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.

Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

feb 23 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C
AND
Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

New York for Wilmington.

CROATAN, Saturday, Mar. 7
ONEIDA, Saturday, Mar. 14

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA, Tuesday Mar. 10
CROATAN, Saturday, Mar. 14

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN, Tuesday, Mar. 10
ONEIDA, Tuesday, Mar. 17

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y

mar 7 tf

The Sampson Democrat,

Published Every Thursday.

L. A. BETHUNE, Editor and Prop'r.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

One Year $1; Six Months 50c.

It pays business men to advertise in it. Rates and sample copies furnished upon application.

Address

The Sampson Democrat,

feb 16 tf CLINTON, N. C.

Perhaps

YOU, READER,

have been running around—mentally and physically—for years, trying to get passage in the ship that sails to

PROSPERITY.

Shall I show you the way? Pass along the street till you come to a sign which reads

"Savings Bank."

Enter, if you have no more than a dollar, that will start you on the journey. In your pocket, it is dead. Put it in the Savings Bank and it becomes alive, it begins to grow, and attract others to it. You can begin to be a capitalist TO-DAY.

There is no to-morrow. Nothing was ever done to-morrow. How can you expect your "ship to come in" if you never send it out. The time to launch it is now, TO-DAY.

Capital, $25,000.

Surplus and Undivided, $6,000.

The Wilmington Savings and Trust Co.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. H. WALTERS, Vice President. G. SLOAN, Cashier.

feb 29 tf

Commissioner's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Superior Court of New Hanover county, made in the cause of Edward Dudley Cowan et al. vs W. D. Cowan et al., pending before the Clerk of the said Superior Court, the undersigned will expose for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door of New Hanover county, on Thursday, the 12th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., the following described tract of Land situate in the county of New Hanover, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of the Poor House tract on Smith's Creek, and running thence along the east line of said tract north 45 deg east 2,620 feet to a stone marked N. H. C., thence with said line north 45 deg west 1,155 feet to a stone marked N. H. C., thence north 37 deg. 15 min. east 1,775 feet to the corner of Garrell's land, thence with said Garrell's line north 14 deg east 493 feet to another of his corners, thence along the line of said tract north 76 deg. east 1,254 feet to a pine tree marking the course of Garrell's and Kerr's lines, thence with Kerr's line south 72 deg. east 1,848 feet to a stake, thence south 49½ deg. east 1,716 feet to or near Smith's Creek, thence southeastwardly with the creek to the beginning, containing about 1,0.0 acres.

February 10th, 1896.

THOMAS C. McILHENNY, Commissioner.

feb 11 30t

Molasses.

Two lots New Crop just received.

Our stock

FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES,

full and complete.

Houlton Rose & Peerless Seed Potatoes.

A consignment N. C. Hams.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

feb 23 D&W tf

GETTING THERE WITH BOTH FEET
COPYRIGHT

And better still we are going to stay there. We have the goods and the prices to suit the times. Take your dollars where big bargains make them fat. Here are a few of the many we are offering:

Men's $3 Lace Shoes for $2.
Ladies' $1.50 Spring Heel Shoes for $1.25.
Men's $4.00 Boots for $2.00
Ladies' $3.50 Cork Sole Shoes for $2.50.

It's a case of high value and low prices every time.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

feb 23 tf

Beans, Beans, Beans.

Large Stock Just Received

EVERY VARIETY SOLD IN THIS SECTION OF

VEGETABLE

—AND—

Farm Seeds

Truckers and Gardners will find it to their interest to buy from

Robt. R. Bellamy & Co.,

DRUGGISTS AND SEEDSMEN,

Wilmington, N. C.

feb 9 tf

STATEMENT OF THE

Atlantic National Bank,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

At the close of business, Feb. 28th, 1896.
Condensed Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.

Loans		$330,918 39
Overdrafts		251 86
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)		31,250 00
Banking House and Fixtures		10,0 0 00
Redemption Fund		1,406 00
Due from Reserve Agent	$51,328 39	
Due from other Banks	116,249 37	
Cash on hand	92,298 43—	259,871 21
Total		$633,697 46

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$125,000 00
Surplus	$40,000 00	
Undivided profits	14,441 41—	54,441 41
Circulation		28,120 00
Total deposits		426,136 05
Total		$633,697 46

DIRECTORS:

J. W. Norwood, W. E. Springer,
D. L. Gore, C. W. Worth,
S. P. McNair, E. J. Powers,
Sam'l Bear, Jr., H. L. Vollers,
W. C. Coker, Jr.
J. L. Coker, Hartsville, S. C.,
G. A. Norwood, Greenvile, S. C.

New York correspondent, Chemical National Bank. feb 4 tf

Seed Potatoes,

Early Rose.

FULL AND FRESH STOCK

GENERAL GROCERIES.

Agricultural Salt,

KAINIT ACID PHOSPHATE,

Ammoiated Guano.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

jan 15 tf

A Few Hours Before Day

ON MARCH 3rd, our esteemed citizen Mr. H. H. Bloom was robbed of $1 500 in cash, at his residence, corner Fifth and Chestnut streets. Mr. Bloom is in the habit of keeping his money in his house, and was robbed once before. This time the robber entered his bed room and took a key from under his pillow. We regret that a man who has industry, ability and economy enough to save up $1,500 should lose his money in such a way, and incur great risk of losing his life—which is infinitely more valuable than money. A man of Mr Bloom's sense certainly should be able to find a perfectly safe place for his money. Why did he not investigate the Wilmington Savings & Trust Company? We know some banks have been badly managed in Wilmington in the past, and many good people lost their money. The Trust Company is one bank which invites investigation. The officers of this bank do not only tell you it is good but they will buy all the stock you can find and will pay you 15 per cent, premium for it. The stock, premium and all must be entirely lost before a single depositor is in danger of losing one cent. Besides you are paid 4 per cent interest on your deposit.

"Make all the money you can,
Save all the money you can," and deposit it in the
WILMINGTON SAVINGS & TRUST CO.

mar 6 tf

Hardin's Palace Pharmacy

HAS BEEN CROWDED WITH LADIES and gentlemen for the past two weeks to see the beautiful store and Elegant Line of Drugs, which is now interesting the citizens of Wilmington. We do not boast, but we can say with hundreds of others that the Palace Pharmacy is the most beautiful store in the city, and the Stock of Goods is unsurpassed. You can always find what you want in the Drug line, and will not have to go elsewhere to look for it. A full line of Glover's Dog Remedies.

Laxative Bromo Quinine. Laxol (the new Castor Oil). Hobb's Sparagus Pills, and a thousand other remedies for sale. Hot Chocolate and Clam Bouillon every day (except Sunday).

HARDIN'S PALACE PHARMACY,
126 South Front street, VonKampen Block,
Next to Seed Store (old stand). feb 23 tf

"In Time of Peace Prepare for War."

If you "aint got 'em you might have 'em," and four ounces of prevention is worth tons of cure. CORNEAU'S BED BUG "INTERCEPTIC" DOES the work quickly, quietly and pleasantly. At most Druggists 20 cents.

JAMES D. NUTT,

THE DRUGGIST.

mar 5 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHNSON & FORE

NEW

SPRING

GOODS

Are Now Being Daily

Received in

Every Department

—AT—

Johnson & Fore's

No. 111 Market St.

feb 23 tf

FREE!

A HANDSOME,
THREE-QUARTER,
LIFE SIZE,

Crayon Portrait Free.

WE PROPOSE TO GIVE TO EACH OF our Customers in our Retail Department a handsome Portrait of any one they may select. To this end we have made a contract with a leading Portrait house to furnish us with their Celebrated Pictures. To those who have seen these Portraits no word is necessary, and those who have not, we invite to inspect the samples at our store We will not confine this offer to one Picture in each family, but give a Portrait each time as soon as cash purchases amount to $10 00. We do not require a purchase of $10.00 at one time, but furnish cards on which we punch out the amount of purchases until the amount of $10.00 has been purchased.

The Portraits are Crayon and India Ink, of a very fine quality. The same picture costs, when ordered of an agent or picture house, $10.00 to $15.00.

New Spring Goods

Arriving in every Department.

SUITS TO ORDER.

Samples of new Spring Goods just received—about 400 styles to select from.

Fit Guaranteed.
Prices $15.00 and upward.
If you want to save $5.00 to $15.00 on a suit made to order call on

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

'Phone 115. Next Fourth Street Bridge.
Car fare paid on purchases over $2.00.
mar 1 tf

"BALL-BEARING"

REGISTERED

MEN'S LADIES'

PRINCE OF INDIA
TRADE MARK
BALL BEARING BICYCLE SHOE

OUTING SHOES

SEE THAT THIS TRADE MARK IS ON HEEL OF EVERY SHOE.

C. H. FARGO & CO.
Manufacturers, Chicago.

BICYCLE SHOES

EQUIPPED WITH

PRATT LACE FASTENERS

For Sale by

MEN'S $3.00. LADIES' $2.50.

Mercer & Evans,

mar 1 tf 115 Princess Street.

Change of Firm.

I have associated with me in the GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS my son

Swift M. Boatwright.

The firm will now be

J. H. BOATWRIGHT & SON.

We solicit your INSURANCE and will give it our prompt attention.

mar 1 1w

For Rent,

IN STATESVILLE, N. C, GOOD HOTEL with twenty-five rooms, in front of Court House. Write Dr. E. O. ELLIOTT, Sparkling Catawba Springs, N. C.

feb 1 D&W 1m

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 5 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local-Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1896

SOURCES OF WEALTH.

We do not think it would be an exaggeration to say that there is no portion of the globe of the same extent that contains as many sources of wealth as the Southern portion of the United States. There is not a State between the Potomac river and the Rio Grande that is not richly endowed in something of great value to this and coming generations, although it may be little valued and little appreciated now.

Perhaps the least appreciated of these endowments and the one which if properly husbanded would prove one of the greatest wealth-producers, are the magnificent forests which have been for some time and are now attracting the attention of lumbermen of other States. Nearly one-half the total forest area of the United States is embraced within these States, including West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, giving 230,000,000 acres, an area a little over seven times as large as North Carolina. If that were all together in one unbroken forest what a magnificent one it would make, and yet it is almost unbroken with here and there farms cut out, but scarcely enough to make a noticeable impression on the forest.

It isn't simply the extent of this forest which gives it value, but the varieties of timbers it contains, embracing nearly all that are grown in North Carolina, some that are grown in no other section and some that have become extinct for commercial purposes in the other sections where they once grew abundantly.

The yellow pine, which is rapidly taking the place of the white pine of the North, belongs to the South and grows nowhere else, which is true also of some other species of pine and of the cypress, while the manufacturer who has need of walnut and hickory in large quantities now turns to the South for them. The demand for these timbers will increase as the population increases, and as the supply will be steadily diminishing the price must increase, so that these and other useful, merchantable timders must continue to increase in value. How few are they who realize this, or who appreciate the possibilities of this forest growth as a wealth prudence of the future.

There is an immense amount of timber now being felled and cut up into lumber in the South, for home use, and to be shipped to other States and other countries. The proportions to which this business is growing may be partially understood from the increase of lumber exports from Mobile, Savannah, and other ports to which the lumber regions are tributary. How long with this increasing demand upon it the stocks of our merchantable timbers will hold out will depend upon the facilities for transportation of the lumber to market after it is cut. The mills will go the trees, but the railroads must go to the mills before they can ship their output to market and make money out of it. This will prove one of the safeguards to protect our forests from speedy destruction, because there is as yet but comparatively small railroad mileage in the coast region where most of the timber cutting is now being and will be done for some years to come.

As far as we know there has been but little protective legislation in any of the Southern States, and when there is it is rarely enforced, the result of which is frequent, widespread and very destructive forest fires which lick up in a few hours the growth of ages. Nearly all of these might be prevented by proper precaution, and by laws rigid enough to inspire fear and command obedience.

There are in some Northern States, where timber has become scarce, laws regulating the cutting of trees so as to protect the young growth which have not attained a certain diameter. In those States it is a punishable offence to cut for merchantable transportation of less diameter than prescribed by law. We do not know whether there are any such laws as these in any of the Southern States or not, but there should be in all of them. Legislators should give their earnest and serious attention to the protection of our forests from indiscriminate cutting. If this were done and a reasonable standard adopted, say twelve or fourteen inches in diameter, the life of our forests might be much prolonged for with trees of these dimensions, and the young growth that would follow where the land is protected from fire there would be a pretty respectable forest after the larger trees were cut out.

Such legislation would not be simply protective of the forests but of the farms and crops surrounded by the forests, which render a very valuable service in preventing extremes of cold and heat, attended by storms, and floods and droughts, from which the untimbered sections of the country suffer so much and from which some portions of the South have begun to suffer. We should learn something from the experience of those sections and take the precautions not only to protect the forests on account of their money value but to protect ourselves from the consequences of the destruction of the forests, while it is in our power to adopt protective measures.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

A report comes from Madrid that the Spanish Minister has cabled his Government to the effect that President Cleveland had declared that although this Government might recognize belligerency in Cuba, he would oppose intervention. If that be correct and this is the ground that President Cleveland takes that is all that is necessary, for it will be time to consider intervention when intervention may be deemed necessary. It is not yet so, and is suggested only as a contingency of the future, if other efforts to bring peace to Cuba fail. The Spanish Minister may be better informed than the Washington correspondents are, who in discussing the attitude of the administration give the following, which, although not claimed to be official, is said to cover the position taken by the administration. We quote from the Philadelphia *Times:*

"While the President and the members of the Cabinet personally feel the sympathy common to all Americans with those Cubans who are contending for self-government, they feel that in their official action they should not depart from the well-settled principles which were followed by former Presidents and Secretaries of State during prior insurrections in Cuba. These were clearly set fourth by General Grant in his message of 1875, in which he dealt with the question of the recognition of Cuban independence, and also with that of the recognition of belligerency.

"Both independence and belligerency are facts, and their recognition by other powers, as the term implies is merely formal acknowledgment of a state of things which rightly or wrongly has come about. When a people, united under some known and defined form of government which administers its functions by the usual methods, come to occupy and control known territory over which it is competent to administer justice, and within which it affords protection to citizens and strangers, a new state exists. Refusal of recognition would not change the fact any more than premature 'recognition' could create it. The former would be merely a slight to the new government, just as the latter is merely an affront to the old one. The question necessarily is always what government is actually in control of the country?

"Recognition of belligerency depends upon the same facts and is only a modified form of recognizing independence, although the latter implies more perfect accomplishment. The difference between mere insurrection and war, though in both armed bodies are in conflict, is that in the former only one sovereign power is engaged, while in the latter there must necessarily be two.

"If an armed conflict be carried on by 'a substantial political organization, real, palpable and manifest to the world, having the forms and capable of the ordinary functions of Government towards its own people and to other States,' having a 'local habitation,' where it may be dealt with by other nations, then there is a war, and refusal to recognize belligerency would be wilful. In the absence of these features there is nothing 'to take the contest out of the category of a mere rebellious insurrection or occasional skirmishes and place it on the terrible footing of war.'

"The pretense of recognizing what does not exist 'is always, and justly, regarded as an unfriendly act and a gratuitous demonstration of moral support to the rebellion. It is understood that, judged by these tests, the administration does not think the present stage of affairs in Cuba justifies any change in the attitude of the Government. Its function is to act and not to express feeling. The only action now proper is to continue to hold responsible for injuries to American citizens the only Government which, so far as appears, has and maintains authority in Cuba, until some other Government succeeds, at least temporarily, in supplanting it.'"

MINOR MENTION.

The Senate Committee did well to accept the House Cuban resolutions as a substitute for the Senate resolutions, for the House resolutions are not only more explicit, but they will prove more effective in accomplishing the purposes contemplated, are more conservative and give reasons why this Government is justified in taking the course proposed by the resolutions. The Senate resolutions provided only for the recognition of belligerency, coupled with the declaration that this Government shall use its friendly offices with Spain to secure from her the recognition of Cuban independence, while the House resolutions recognize belligerency and declare that this Government should use its friendly offices to secure from Spain the recognition of government in Cuba *acceptable to the people of the island.* This does not necessarily mean independence, but such government as may be acceptable to the people, who would in all probability be willing to accept now, as they were at the beginning of the insurrection home government, a parliament of their own, but still giving allegiance to Spain. The form of Government would be for them to decide, but this resolution leaves the way open for the judgment of the people of Cuba without absolutely committing this Government to independence as the only solution of the difficulty. The third resolution declares it to be the duty of this Government to intervene for the protection of American interests, in the event that no satisfactory adjustment of the trouble between Cuba and Spain be practicable or attempted. If Spain be disposed to listen to reason, and does not refuse to recognize the right of this Government to have anything to say in the case between her and Cuba, the House resolutions make negotiations much easier than the Senate resolutions would, for they provide for a settlement without the absolute surrender of Cuba.

BOOK NOTICES.

Gunton's Magazine for March is a very interesting number, embracing many valuable articles on political, economic, industrial and other topics in which the American people are interested. Among others is one on "Industrial Competition of Japan," which throws a good deal of light on that subject. Published by the Political Science Publishing Company, Union Square, New York.

The North American Review for March presents some solid matter for its readers. The leading subjects are "America's Interest in Eastern Asia," by the U. S. Minister at Siam; 'The Future Life and Condition of Man Therein, No. III" by Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and "Congress and Its Critics," in which Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, and several Representatives have their say. Address North American Review, No. 3 East Fourteenth street, New York.

Alden's Living Topics Cyclopedia is the title of a very valuable weekly publication, neatly bound, issued by John B. Alden, publisher, 10 and 12 Vanderwater street, New York. As its name implies, it is an up to date Cyclopedia, alphabetically arranged, intelligently condensed and containing a vast amount of information which will be found very useful and cannot be otherwise gained without a great deal of research and labor.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Monroeism or no Monroeism the enlightened nation that will permit, without protest, work like Weyler is having carried on in Cuba is cowardly or impotent.—*Savannah Press, Dem.*

—— Nothing so completely tells the story of the work of the Cubans to gain independence than the statement that only thirty-two of the 361 important sugar factories of the island of Cuba are running. Their declaration to cut off the government revenues and so strike a vital spot in the contest is very near true. The normal output of Cuba, in the sugar product, is 1,500,000 tons and this has been reduced to 100,000 tons. The insurrection in this phase alone has acquired a magnitude that costs Spain this year at least $30,000,000 alone in the tax income that has been such a necessary feature in past government revenues.—*Philadelphia Times, Ind.*

TWINKLINGS.

— Most of the favorite sons will themselves step-sons used by McKinley or Reed to climb into the White House. —*Chattanooga News.*

— The fact that a candidate is never afraid to let people see him is an everlasting tribute to human vanity.—*Detroit News.*

— 'Do you believe in reform?"
"Yes, when it don't affect anyone."
"Then you must believe in it always."
—*Albany News.*

— "Some folks," said Uncle Eben, "gits de reputation ob bein' great leaders, when, ez a matter er fack, dey is jes' bein' shoved forward f'um behind."—*Washington Star.*

— Mr. Chaffie, of Dallas, is a very sensible man. He put his son, Johnnie, at a private school and said to his teacher: "That boy is no good. If he cuts up, just do me the favor to kick the stuffing out of him. I'll do as much for you some day."

— Jinks—No use working myself to death any longer. I'm going to become a Wall street operator.

Winks—Well, I'll sell you my seat in the Stock Exchange fr $10 000.

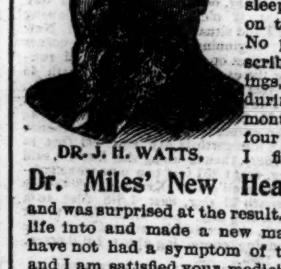
Jinks—Huh! I can get a seat in Congress for half that.—*N. Y. Weekly.*

YEARS OF INTENSE PAIN.

Dr. J. H. Watts, druggist and physician, Humboldt, Neb., who suffered with heart disease for four years, trying every remedy and all treatments known to himself and fellow-practitioners; believes that heart disease is curable. He writes:

"I wish to tell what your valuable medicine has done for me. For four years I had heart disease of the very worst kind. Several physicians I consulted, said it was

Rheumatism of the Heart.



DR. J. H. WATTS.

It was almost unendurable; with shortness of breath, palpitations, severe pains, unable to sleep, especially on the left side. No pen can describe my sufferings, particularly during the last months of those four weary years. I finally tried

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure,

and was surprised at the result. It put new life into and made a new man of me. I have not had a symptom of trouble since and I am satisfied your medicine has cured me for I have now enjoyed, since taking it

Three Years of Splendid Health.

I might add that I am a druggist and have sold and recommended your Heart Cure, for I know what it has done for me and only wish I could state more clearly my suffering then and the good health I now enjoy. Your Nervine and other remedies also give excellent satisfaction." J. H. WATTS.

Humboldt, Neb., May 9, '94.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health

BACKACHE and RHEUMATISM relieved by Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters.

For sale by all Druggists.

June 15 ly sa tu th

GIVEN UP TO DIE.

Had Bright's Disease (Consumption of the Kidneys) for Five Years—Saved by a Neighbor's Timely Advice.

Experience of a Distinguished Physician, a Graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1859, and an ex-President and Present Member of the Delaware State Medical Society.

For a quarter of a century death has claimed amongst its victims many of America's most brilliant public men, together with thousands of private citizens, by reason of that hitherto supposedly incurable malady, Bright's Disease;

Dreaded as this terribly insidious disease is, and has been considered, it is a source of great satisfaction to know the claims of Dr Hobbs, that Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills have the power to cure Bright's Disease, have been so ably substantiated by such competent medical authority as is shown in the following voluntary testimonial.

Coming, as it does, from the pen of one whose honored career as a reputable and candid physician covers a period of thirty-six years, this testimonial is invulnerable and well worth perusal.

MILFORD, Del., Jan. 28, 1896.

HOBBS MEDICINE CO, Chicago:

GENTLEMEN—I feel that I would not be doing my duty to my fellow men if I should not give my testimony as to the curative qualities of Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills in the following case, as anyone in Milford can testify. No one expected him to live. He was the sickest man I ever saw not to die. After an experience of thirty-six years in the practice of medicine, I can say that his case was most miraculous. You are at liberty to refer to me in regard to this case, and I will gladly answer any question desired.

About a year ago I was called to see J. F. Kimball, who had been troubled with kidney disease for five years. Before he came into my hands to be treated, he had been under the care of several physicians. They all pronounced his disease as incurable. On examination I found the following symptoms to be present: Urine high color and scanty a brick dust deposit on standing. By an analysis 40 per cent. of albumen and full of tube cast, showing a destruction of the kidneys going on. Circulation affected, palpitation of the heart, swelling and puffiness under the eyes; also a swelling around the ankles, hands and abdomen. Pain of great severity in the small of the back, cramps in the legs, specks or motes before the eyes. ringing noises in the head, furred tongue, bowels constipated loss of appetite, sick stomach and indigestion. All of the above symptoms showing Bright's Disease in its very worst form. I told him that I considered his case hopeless, and that he was beyond the aid of medicine. His friends and neighbors were daily expecting his death. His life became a burden to him. At that time, a neighbor reading your advertisement of Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills persuaded him to try them. From the use of the first box he began to improve. It would consume time needlessly to follow the whole course of his convalescence. After using six boxes of Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills he was entirely cured, and is to-day a well and sound man, and is able to follow his avocation, without any return of his trouble.

I am a regular graduate of thirty-six years' experience in the practice of medicine. This man's cure was little short of a miracle. After demonstrating the curative power of your pills in two cases, I shall prescribe them in all kidney and urinary troubles. I am independent enough to use any remedy that will relieve and benefit my patients. I am willing to acknowledge and commend thus frankly the value of Dr. Hobbs Sparague Kidney Pills.

ROBERT FRAME, M. D.

How timely the advice of Mr. Kimbal's neighbor. If you are sick, take heed of your kidnes. DR. HOBBS' SPARAGUS KIDNEY PILLS will not only cure Bright's Disease, but all kidney troubles, diabetes, pain in the back sleeplessness, rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, nervousness, etc. They give new energy, new vigor, and—HEALTH. They have cured thousands. They will cure you. Endorsed by Physicians, Druggists and Patients.

TAKEAPILL. Take the best. Take Hobbs. Dr. Hobbs Little Liver Pills don't gripe. Price 10c.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Newbern *Journal*: Mr. James B. Roberts died yesterday in this city, aged sixty-three years.

— Louisburg *Exchange:* Rev. A. A. McQueen died of heart trouble at his home near this place Sunday morning. He was about 63 years of age at time of death.

— Littleton *Courier*: After a painful illness of several months, Mrs. M. M. Matthews, consort of Dr. C. E. Matthews of Ringwood, departed this life on the 24th day of February last, in the 45th year of her age.

— Concord *Standard*: Mr. Shakespeare Harris, known far and near as one of our best citizens, has a quinine bottle full of gold nuggets he has picked up from time to time out of a branch in rear of his barn. After every rain Mr. Harris goes to the branch and finds gold, a custom that he has practiced for several years, and he has found it quite profitable.

— Weldon *News*: Ned Harris and William Miller, two colored men, were drowned in the river near Gaston last Monday. We learn that they were crossing the river in a canoe and that the wind was very high. The boat was capsized, and as neither man could swim they were both drowned. At this writing their bodies have not been recovered.

— Southport *Leader*: The work on the Quarantine Station is at last beginning to make some show of progress. The piles are nearly all driven and the contractors have been busy tenanting the tops of the piles, and have a number of the sills, which fasten the tops of the piles together, in position. It looks now as if Southport would really have a quarantine station.

— Salisbury *World*: Measles are raging among the employes of the Salisbury cotton mills. We understand that seventy-eight are kept from the mills on account of that disease. ——George Hinson, the white man from Stanly county, who was in jail here some time ago for unlawful communication with his daughter, was tried at Albemarle court yesterday and sentenced to the State prison for five years.

— Monroe *Enquirer*: Mrs. Wm. Boyte, a very highly esteemed old lady of Goose Creek township, died at her home last Friday. —— Mrs. Tabitha Gordon, who lived about six miles west of here, died at her home on the 3rd inst. She would have been 90 years old on the 4th inst. —— On last Thursday afternoon Mr. Jas. Davenport, yard conductor for the S. A. L. here, had his right arm crushed between the bumpers of two freight cars. The limb was crushed to a jelly several inches. Amputation, of course, was necessary.

— That sour old fellow, Grumpus, has a job that suits him."

"What's that?"

"He's station master where fifty trains go out every day, and he sees somebody miss every one of them."—*Chicago Record,*

THE JUDGE'S BRIDE.

The wedding was over, and the rich judge, aged 60, sat on the train beside his bride of 20.

The judge was at his best that night, and in order to entertain his companion he drew upon his past life for such reminiscences as he thought would interest her.

"Blake!" shouted the conductor as they approached a little station.

"That is the name of the first man I ever sent to the gallows," said the judge.

The figure by his side gave a slight start.

"Who was he, and what was his crime?" she asked.

"Oh, it is not much of a story," replied her husband. "You see, when I was a young man, long before I moved to Washington, I practiced law out in Kansas, which was then a frontier state.

"Friends got me appointed judge, and before I had been on the bench a week Dick Blake—"

"Dick Blake?"

"Yes; that was his name. He was charged with murder and convicted. The evidence against him was purely circumstantial, but the jury found a verdict of guilty, and I had to sentence him."

"You sentenced him to death?"

"Certainly, I did. It was my first experience in that line, and I gave the prisoner a very impressive talk and wound up by sentencing him to be hanged by the neck until he was dead, and when I asked God to have mercy on his soul I put so much solemn emphasis into my voice that Blake turned pale and trembled like a leaf.

"I felt sorry for the poor fellow. He had a good face and looked like a gentleman, but the evidence was against him, and I had to do my duty."

"Was he executed?" The question came in a tremulous tone.

"Yes; he died on the gallows," said the judge. "He protested his innocence to the last, and his conduct all the way through was that of a brave man."

The bride, with averted face, was looking through the window into the darkness, and it was easy to see that she was greatly agitated.

"The worst of it is," continued the judge, "Blake was innocent."

"Innocent, you say?"

"Undoubtedly. After his death the real murderer turned up and confessed. The boys lynched him before I had a chance to try him."

The girl looked steadily through the window, and the judge thought that he heard a suppressed sob.

He almost regretted that he had told her such a sad story, but it was too late to undo the mischief.

"Did you ever find out anything about Blake?" asked his listener.

"Not very much," was the response. "I heard that he belonged to a good family somewhere in the south. He was a splendid looking man, not over 30, with piercing gray eyes and hair like gold. His love of adventure carried him to the frontier, and when he was tried in my court his case was badly managed. I believe that he left a wife and child in his old home, but I have forgotten where he lived."

Still the listener maintained her drooping attitude. Apparently she was very much interested in the story, or perhaps she was fatigued or ill.

The judge began to think that the hanging episode was not exactly the thing to tell to a young and tender hearted woman.

"The law occasionally makes a mistake," he said, "and this was one. But it is better for an innocent man to suffer once in awhile than to administer justice too loosely. Besides, for all I know, Blake may have been a bad man. If his life had been spared, he might have developed into the worst kind of a desperado. The case has never given me any mental distress. After all, one life more or less is a small matter."

Not a word came from the shrinking woman at the window.

The judge grew restless. It was very dull sitting there with a pretty bride who would not talk.

At last he rose and said that he would go into the smoking car for a few moments. An old friend was there, he said, and he wanted to say a word to him on business.

The girl merely nodded and said something in a low tone which the judge construed into assent.

The solitary traveler remained motionless for some time after the departure of her companion. There were few passengers in the car, and she was not acquainted with any of them.

As the train rushed onward through the darkness she quickly matured her plan and made up her mind to carry it out at all hazards. Drawing a notebook from her satchel, she penciled a few words and pinned the paper on the judge's overcoat, which hung over the back of the seat.

Just then the train stopped. The girl knew the place well. It was the junction, and at this point she could in half an hour take a train which would carry her back to the village where her uncle lived.

The drowsy passengers saw nothing, and even the conductor failed to see a slight form passing through the car and stepping on the station platform.

The old judge had a jolly time with his friend in the smoking car, and before he knew it an hour had slipped by.

With some regrets and compunctions he made his way back to his seat.

It was vacant, and there was no sign of the bride!

The judge picked up the note pinned to his overcoat and read this brief message:

JUDGE—Richard Blake was my father. After his death I took the name of my uncle and lived with him from my early childhood until my marriage. It would have been well for us both if we had known each other's history. I go to my uncle's home to remain there, and I most earnestly request you never to cross my path again. I cannot bear the sight of the man who sent my father to the gallows. I get off at the junction. V. B.

The judge read the note through and sat the remainder of the night with his hat pulled down over his face, without looking up or saying a word to anybody.

The next day an outgoing steamer from New York to Europe had the judge among its passengers.—Atlanta Constitution.

Ancient Remedies For Hiccough.

The hiccough seems to be a modern and dangerous disease, but the ancients knew it and prescribed remedies that might now be tried advantageously. Galen recommended sneezing. Aetius approved of a cupping instrument, with great heat, to the breast. Alexander believed in an oxymel of squills. Alsaharavius made use of refrigerant drafts. Rhazes put his trust in calefacients, such as cumin, pepper, rue and the like in vinegar. Rogerius looked kindly on calefacient, attenuant and carminative medicines.

In Doubt.

He (on the hotel piazza)—These electric lights are very unreliable.

She—That's so. A girl never knows what minute she's going to be kissed.—Life.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. †

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER

Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

Pain-Killer is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, *and all Bowel Complaints.*

Pain-Killer IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

Pain-Killer is *unquestionably* the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, &c.

Pain-Killer is the well tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use* internally or externally with certainty of relief.

IS RECOMMENDED

By Physicians, by Missionaries, by Ministers, by Mechanics, by Nurses in Hospitals.

BY EVERYBODY.

Pain-Killer is a Medicine Chest in itself, and few vessels leave port without a supply of it.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS."

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Blind Massage Operators.

As Japan comes more closely in touch with the rest of the world many of its customs are being adopted. In Japan the art of massage is widely practiced and almost exclusively by the blind. It is a very lucrative profession, and the most skillful operators gain large sums every year. The reason for its being a profession particularly adapted to the blind is readily understandable. Every one knows that when one sense fails its absence is supplemented by the increased acuteness of others. So with people deprived of sight the sense of touch becomes highly cultivated.

The blind men and women of St. Petersburg and other continental cities have not been slow to grasp this idea, and the number of them who are masseurs is constantly increasing. The head of that profession in the Russian capital is totally blind, and he has a large class of pupils, whom he instructs daily in the mysteries of massage, who are likewise deprived of sight.—New York World.

Early Shoeblacking.

Shoes were blacked as early as the tenth century. The substance used seems to have been lampblack mixed with rancid oil, for in an old romance a man is ejected from a company of polite persons because he had just blacked his shoes and they could not stand the smell.

The Aketon.

The aketon was a quilted jacket worn under the armor. In the reign of John of England there appears an entry in the royal accounts of a pound of cotton to stuff the king's jacket. The cotton cost 12 pence and the quilting the same amount.

The Greek Catholic (Uniates) Church in the United States is larger than might be supposed, having 14 organizations and 10,850 members. They own 13 churches, the value of which is $63,300.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesa Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-℔ Jute		@	5¼
Standard	7¼	@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℘ ℔	13½	@	14
Sides ℘ ℔	7½	@	7¾
Shoulders ℘ ℔	6¾	@	7
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℘ ℔	5¾	@	6
Shoulders ℘ ℔	5½	@	4¾
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ℘ ℔	26	@	27
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ℘ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ℘ ℔	15		
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	42½	@	45
Virginia Meal	43½	@	45
COTTON TIES— ℘ bundle		@	85
CANDLES—℘ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℘ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State	....	@	10
COFFEE—℘ ℔—	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	15	@	19
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℘ yard		-	5¾
Yarns, ℘ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℘ dozen	10	@	10½
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℘ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℘ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℘ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℘ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℘ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℘ barrel	3 00	@	3 25
Mullets, ℘ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring ℘ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℘ ℔	5	@	10
Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—℘ barrel—			
Low grade	3 25	@	3 50
Choice	3 25	@	3 50
Straight	4 10	@	4 25
First Patent		@	4 50
GLUE—℘ ℔—	7½	@	10
GRAIN—℘ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	45	@	47½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	42½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	44½
Oats, from store	32½	@	35
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	45
Cow Peas	50	@	60
HIDES, ℘ ℔—			
Green	....	@	6
Dry	....	@	8
HAY, ℘ 100 ℔s—			
Eastern	....	@	1 05
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℘ ℔	2	@	3¼
LARD, ℘ ℔—			
Northern	6½	@	9
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℘ barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℘ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℘ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	22
" " in bbls		@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27¼
" in bbls	25	@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" in bbls		@	15
Syrup, in bbls	15	@	25
NAILS, ℘ keg, Cut, 60d basis	2 35	@	2 45
PORK, ℘ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50	@	12 00
Rump		@	11 00
Prime		@	11 00
ROPE, ℘ ℔	10	@	22
SALT ℘ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	....
American		@	65
on 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES 7-inch, ℘ M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts		@	7 50
SUGAR, ℘ ℔—Standard Granu'd	5⅛	@	5¼
Standard A		@	[illegible]
White Ex. C		@	[illegible]
ExtraC, Golden	4	@	[illegible]
C, Yellow		@	[illegible]
SOAP, ℘ ℔—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ℘ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℘ M feet—Shipping	[illegible]	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	[illegible]	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	[illegible]	@	3 00
TALLOW, ℘ ℔	5	@	[illegible]
WHISKEY, ℘ gallon— Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	2
WOOL, ℘ ℔—Washed	14	@	[illegible]
Clear of burs	12½	@	[illegible]
Burry		@	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 6.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Steady at 26½ cents per gallon for country and 27 cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 25 per bbl for Strained and $1 30 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at 90 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at $1 80 for Hard, $1 70 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 32c; rosin, strained, $1 15; good strained $1 20; tar $1 00; crude turpentine $1 10, 1 50, 1 70.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	88
Rosin	497
Tar	221
Crude Turpentine	00

Receipts same day last year—91 casks spirits turpentine, 657 bbls rosin, 384 bbls tar, 13 bbls crude turpentine.

PEANUTS.

North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 75c.

Virginia—Extra Prime, 70@75c; Fancy, 80c.

COTTON MARKET.

Market dull on a basis of 7⅜c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5	cts ℘ ℔
Good Ordinary	6¼	" "
Low Middling	6 15-16	" "
Middling	7⅜	" "
Good Middling	7 11-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 5c.

Receipts—72 bales; same day last year 349.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Evening—Money on call easy at 2½@3½ per cent., last loan at 3, and closing offered at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper was 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange dull; actual business in bankers' bills 486¾@487 for sixty days and 487¾@488 for demand. Commercial bills were 486@486½. Government bonds firm; United States coupon fours 110½; United States twos 95. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 103; North Carolina sixes 122. Railroad bonds were lower.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was steady.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 6—Evening—Cotton was quiet; middling gulf 7⅞c; middling 7⅝c.

Cotton futures—market closed steady; March 7 23; April 7 34, May 7 38, June 7 42, July 7 44. August 7 44. September 7 23, October 7 16, November 7 11, December 7 15; January 7 19. Sales 209,900 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 1,123 bales; gross 2,460 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent —— bales; forwarded 108 bales; sales —— bales, sales to spinners 272 bales; stock (actual) 180,391 bales.

Weekly—Net receipts 2,349 bales; gross 18 992 bales; exports to Great Britain 11,089 bales; to France 1,270 bales; to the Continent 7,713 bales; forwarded 2,822 bales; sales 5,173 bales; sales to spinners 1,778 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 12,374 bales; exports to Great Britain 10 518 bales; to France 50 bales; to the Continent 50 bales; stock 776,754 bales.

Total so far this week—Net sreceipt 80,858 bales; exports to Great Britain 43,963 bales; to France 1,820 bales; to the Continent 40,452 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 4,500,755 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,595,876 bales; exports to France 398,116 bales; exports to the Continent 1,313,974 bales.

NEW YORK, March 6—Flour was dull, easy and unchanged; Southern flour dull and easy; common to extra fair $2 40@3 00; good to choice $3 00@3 30. Wheat—spot inactive, lower; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 81c; afloat 82½c; options were dull and weak, closing at ⅜@1c decline; No. 2 red March and April 74½c; May 72½c; June and July 72½c. Corn—spot scarce, firm and quiet; No. 2 at elevator 38½c; afloat 39@39½; options declined with wheat and on expected heavy receipts, with ½c loss and a light trade; March 37c; April 36⅝; May 36½c; July —c. Oats—spot dull but steady; options were dull and weak; March 25⅝; May 25½c; spot prices—No 2 26c; No. 2 white 27½c; mixed Western 26@27. Hay quiet and unchanged. Wool quiet, firm and unchanged. Beef quiet, steady and unchanged; beef hams dull at $14 50@15 00; tierced beef was quiet; city extra India mess $15 00@16 50. Cut meats quiet and easy; pickled bellies 4⅞c; shoulders 4½c; hams 8½@8¾c. Lard quiet and weaker, Western steam $5 50 bid; city $5 00; May $5 72; refined lard quiet; Continent $5 90; South America $6 15, compound $4 62½@4 87½. Pork dull and easy; mess $10 00@10 50. Butter firm; State dairy 10@20c; do creamery held at 13@18; Western creamery 14@21½c; Elgins 21½. Tallow steady; city 3 1-16c; country 3¾@3⅞c. Cotton seed oil dull and weaker; crude 21c; yellow prime 25½@25c; do off grade 25½c. Rice firm and unchanged. Molasses firm and unchanged. Peanuts quiet; fancy hand-picked 4¾c. Coffee barely steady and 5 to 10 points down; March $12 90; April $12 55; May $12 25@12 30; June $11 85@11 95; July $11 60@11 65; September $11 05; October $10 90; December $10 85; spot Rio dull but steady, No.7 $13 50@13 62½. Sugar—raw firm and dull; fair refining 3¾c; refined quiet and unchanged. Freights to Liverpool quiet and steady; cotton by steam 3-32@7-64d; grain by steam 1¾d.

CHICAGO, March 6—Cash quotations: Flour dull and slow; prices unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 64@65½c; No. 2 red 67¾@69⅜c. Corn—No. 2 28⅝@28¾c. Oats—No.2, 19⅞@20. Mess pork, per bbl, $9 60@9 65 Lard, per 100 lbs, $5 25@5 27½. Short rib sides, loose, per 100 lbs. $5 05@5 10. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, per 100 lbs $4 62½@4 75. Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs, $5 12½@5 25. Whiskey per gallon $1 22.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing Wheat—No. 2 March 65½, 65½, 64, 64; May 66¾@66⅞, 66⅞, 65¾, 65¾; July 67½, 67½, 66½@66¼, 66½@66¼c. Corn—March 28¾, 28¾, 28½@28⅝, 28½@28⅝c; May 30⅜, 30⅜, 30½@30¼, 30½@30¼c; July 31¼, 31¼ 31½@31¼; 31½@31¼; September 32½, 32½, 32⅜, 32⅜c. Oats—No. 2 May 21@21⅛ 21⅛, 20⅞, 20⅞; July 21¼, 21¼, 21@21⅛, 21@21⅛; September 21⅛, 21⅛, 21@21⅛, 21@21⅛c. Mess pork, per bbl, May $9 80, 9 80 9 72½, 9 75; July $10 00, 10 00, 9 90, 9 92½. Lard, per 100 lbs, May $5 42½, 5 42½, 5 40, 5 42½, July $5 55 5 55, 5 52½, 5 55. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—May $5 20, 5 20, 5 17½, 5 17½; July $5 27½, 5 30 5 27½, 5 27½.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 red spot 78¼c bid; month 78¼c bid; May 78½@78⅝c. Southern wheat, by sample, 76@77c; do on grade 71½@74½c. Corn steady; mixed spot 33⅞@34c; month 33⅝@33¾c; April 34½@34¼c; May 34¾@34⅞c; Steamer mixed 32⅜@32½c; Southern white and yellow 33½@34½c. Oats easier; No. 2 white Western 26½@27c; No. 2 mixed do 25½c bid.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

March 6—Galveston, steady at 7⅜c, net receipts 829 bales; Norfolk, quiet at 7 5-16c, net receipts 1,272 bales; Baltimore, dull at 7¾c, net receipts 787 bales; Boston, quiet at 7⅝c, net receipts 627 bales; Wilmington, dull at 7⅜, net receipts 72 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 7⅝c, net receipts 627 bales Savannah, steady at 7 5-16, net receipts 3,045 bales, New Orleans, firm at 7⅜c, net receipts 1,706 bales; Mobile, quiet at 7 3-16, net receipts 268 bales; Memphis, steady at 7 5-16c, net receipts 190 bales; Augusta, quiet at 7 7-16@7½c, net receipts 640 bales; Charleston, steady at 7¼c, net receipts 631 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, demand fair and prices easier. American middling 4 9 32d. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 9,700 were American; speculation and export 500. Receipts none. Futures opened steady and demand moderate. March and April 4 8 64@4 7-64d; April and May 4 7 64@4 8 64d; May and June 4 7 64@4 6 64d; June and July 4 6 64@4 5 64d; July and August 4 6 64@4 5 64d; August and September 4 4 64@4 3 64d; September and October 3 60 64d; October and November 3 57 64@3 56 64d; November and December 3 56-64d; December and January 3 56 64d. American spot grades 1 32d lower. American middling fair 4 9 16d; good middling 4 5-16d; middling 4¼d; low middling 4 5-32d; good ordinary 4 1-32d; ordinary 3 27-32d. Futures steady at the decline.

Tenders of cotton for delivery to-day were 5,400 bales new dockets, and —— bales old dockets.

4 P M—American middling (l m c) March 4 9-64@4 10 64d buyer; March and April 4 9-64d seller; April and May 4 8-64d buyer; May and June 4 7 64@4 8-64d buyer; June and July 4 7 64d buyer; July and August 4 6-64@4 7 64d buyer; August and September 4 4 64@4 5 64d buyer; September and October 3 61 64@3 62 64d buyer; October and November 3 58 64d seller; November and December 3 57-64d buyer; December and January 3 57-64d buyer. Futures closed steady.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Williams, Fayetteville James Madden.

Steamer Lisbon, Black, Clear Run, master.

CLEARED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Williams, Fayetteville, James Madden.

Steamer Lisbon, Black, Clear Run, master.

Steamship Oneida, McKee, Georgetown, H G Smallbones.

Nor barque Grenudal, Tonnesen, Bristol, Eng, Heide & Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., March 7, 1896.

SCHOONERS.

Eva A Danenhower, 217 tons, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Bayard Hopkins 212 tons, Eskridge, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Emily F Northam, 316 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Falmouth 425 tons, Wallace, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

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The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

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BETWEEN TIMES.

A soft, gray day, but the rain fell not,
  Though it seemed on the point of falling,
And in the orchard over the hedge
  A bluebird was cheerily calling.

No faintest pink of blossom showed
  On peach boughs, glossy and slender;
No clustered leaves were pushing up
  Of pansies fragrant and tender.

'Twas just the time when the winter gray
  Far over the line was fleeting,
And to the spring that was almost here
  The bluebird offered a greeting.

I knew tomorrow the rain might fall
  And freeze while it descended,
And maybe a flurry of snow might come
  When the bluebird's carol was ended.

But never mind, the sun would shoot
  His arrows straightway through it,
For the spring was donning her flower crown,
  And the merry bluebird knew it.
—Hattie Whitney.

A FAIR SMOKER.

The bell was ringing as I rushed on to the platform at King's Cross station, where the express was to start immediately. Time was precious in my case, and I could ill afford to miss this special train, which did not stop till it reached Crewe.

I rushed along as fast as I could, carrying my traveling bag.

"What class?" shouted a porter.

"First," I replied, struggling to open the door of the nearest first class compartment.

"That's engaged," said the porter. "Come along quick, sir, or the train will start without you."

The carriage was a Pullman and was wholly reserved, and into the first compartment of the next carriage I was hastily hustled as the train gradually acquired motion.

The first thing I noticed as I recovered self possession was that the only other occupant of the compartment was a lady, young, good looking and stylishly attired. The second, which may appear slightly incongruous, was that "smoking" was unmistakably inscribed on the windows.

The anomaly struck me immediately, and my mind, seeking a compromise, suggested that the lady might be a foreigner and had not comprehended the significance of the window legend.

Her style was not English. There was an elegance and fitness combined with simplicity in her attire, something so strictly feminine in her "get up," which was foreign to an English woman's appearance.

So far had my reasoning gone when my companion, who had been looking at me with a mingled expression of astonishment and pity, said:

"You nearly missed the train."

There was a suspicion of a foreign accent in her tones, but otherwise her English was perfect.

"Yes," I replied. "I was lucky for once. It was a matter of importance for me to catch this train."

"Are you a fatalist?" she asked.

"Are we not all obliged to be so more or less?" I returned. "Had the cab I came in got in a block, had I even missed my footing as I ran along the platform, I should have missed the train."

"It might have been better for you. Who knows what incidents might not have sprung for your good from either of these accidents?" she returned, more as if musing aloud than as if directly addressing me.

"The consequence would have been that I should have missed my train, and I will chance missing the other improbable possibilities of good. Who knows?"

She continued: "This train may meet with an accident. We may all be smashed up. Your what you call luck may have been your bad genius fighting against your better genius, which was holding you back."

I laughed loudly as she obstinately stuck to her pessimism. She smiled as she leaned back in her corner and drew from her pocket an elegant little case, which she opened, and which I saw contained cigarettes.

"This is a smoking compartment, is it not?" she queried as she struck a match and lit a cigarette she had selected from one side of her case.

I own I was rather disturbed. Possessed and perfectly at her ease as my companion had been, there had been a feminine charm about her that did not seem to me suited to a woman who smokes. However, I took out my cigar case and was selecting one, when she said:

"Will you try one of these cigarettes? Please do—one of these. They are slightly stronger than the one I smoke, but they are very good."

I thought of refusing, but her eyes had a way of entreating stronger than her words. I took a cigarette, and she smiled, as if she were gratified.

"It is good, is it not?" she asked, when I puffed the first whiff.

"Yes," I said, "but strong—very strong."

"Not for a man?"

"For me, yes," I answered.

As I remember now, it seemed to me that the train acquired an unsteady movement. I noticed that my companion swayed backward and forward, and that I had to devote all my energies to maintain a sitting position. I felt convinced that it was this swinging motion that made me feel giddy, almost seasick, yet which produced a sort of indifference and listlessness which assumed a sensation far from disagreeable, gradually bringing on a restless feeling of being asleep as to volition and power of action, but dazily conscious of what was passing round me.

I noticed my companion rise, open the window and put her head outside, and I was aware that at the same time, for some reason or other, she held at the top of the window a shawl which hung down her back so that her head and the top part of her body were concealed from me. My impression was that this action was a considerate one to keep the draft from me.

It was now quite dark. We had left King's Cross at 5:15 p. m., and the time of year being very early in February, and the weather cloudy, the outside obscurity was only occasionally and briefly encroached upon by the lights of some station which we dashed by.

My companion only remained at the window for a few seconds. After closing it she took down a parcel from the rack, and moving from the corner sat opposite me.

She leaned forward and closely scrutinized me. I was in a happy kind of stupor. I could see all she did, though I felt that I was only able to keep my eyes half open. She then rose, and bending over me delicately raised my eyelids with her middle fingers. She seemed now satisfied. A look of relief passed over her face.

She groped about on the floor of the carriage for something. Ah, it was for the end of my cigarette. Having found it, she threw it out of the window. Then she opened the parcel and produced some thin ropes and a small, strange looking instrument.

In an incredible short space of time she had bound my arms and legs so that I was helpless. What strength and skill this delicate looking woman had! I could feel the thin cord almost penetrating my flesh. Yet in my state of stupor I accepted it as a necessity, and I offered, or, more properly, was able to offer no opposition.

She then, with another rope, lashed me to one of the dividing seat arms. Still I was silent and unresisting.

My feelings were quiescent. I had nothing of the horrible sensation of nightmare, where the mind revolts, but paralysis cramps action.

She now took up the strange looking instrument, which I felt would be utilized on me, and the service of which was exciting in my mind great curiosity. It may seem strange to the reader, but it is a fact that, with tightly stretched cord biting into my flesh, my whole thoughts were concentrated on the strange looking instrument lying on the seat by the woman's side.

The reason of its presence was not long to be in doubt. She took it, and again bending over me forced open my mouth and fixed the instrument. It was a gag. I submitted to all this, strange to say, even mentally quiescent. The only idea I had was a slight curiosity as to what she would do to me next, but no wonder as to the purpose or end she had in view struck me.

She stood over me for a second or two, contemplating her handiwork. Evidently satisfied, she took down another parcel from the rack, which she unfastened with her back turned toward me and which she placed on the seat, covering it with brown paper.

She then sat down on the seat, and removing the slight, delicate shoes she wore replaced them by heavy boots, which had evidently been among the contents of the parcel. Next she caught up her skirt and fastened it around her waist so as to leave the lower part of her legs free.

She rose, and putting each foot successively on the seat fastened a strong leather pad over each knee.

She placed her shoes in her pocket and again let down the window a little.

It had come on to snow, and large flakes were blown into the carriage.

In my cramped position the cold was numbing me, and I almost fancied there was a look of compassion in her eyes as for a second she turned toward me. But she was bound on action and had no time to spare.

Taking under her short mantle the article she had placed on the seat of the carriage, she opened the door on the near side and stepped out on the footboard.

The express was running on the extreme rails of the railroad. A ditch bordered the way at not more than a foot from the outside rail. As I have said, snow was falling in large flakes.

From outside she closed the carriage door, and her face disappeared from the window.

Suddenly the train jolted, as trains running at express speed occasionally do, and shortly after a loud explosion struck my ear. I remembered no more till consciousness came back to me with a sense of acute pain. The train had reached Crewe, a porter had looked into the carriage where I was, assistance had been summoned, and I was being freed from my bondage.

It was some time before I could give an account of the incidents of my eventful journey, and even then my recital was received with some skepticism. No trace of a woman could be found on the line, and surely she could not have escaped uninjured, in spite of her knee pads.

"Who had the engaged saloon?" I asked.

"The Russian embassador," was the reply.

"There was an explosion," I asked. "It might have been a nihilistic plot—the woman was a foreigner."

"Well, if she was, she was blown to pieces by her own bomb."

When the snow cleared away a place was discovered in the hedge on the outside of the ditch where the wood had been evidently blown away and blasted, but not the smallest trace of the mysterious woman was ever discovered.

I was sure I had been drugged by means of the cigarette, and that the fair plotter was fully prepared not to be interrupted in her scheme if any one at the last moment got into the carriage she had selected.

I concluded that the nonsuccess of her diabolical plan had been happily brought about by the jolt of the train, which had caused her to lose her footing as she crept along the footboard to hurl the bomb into the carriage occupied by the Russian embassador, and that it had really been a case of "the engineer being hoisted by his own petard."—London Spare Moments.

WHAT A WORKINGMAN WANTS.

He Thinks That All Other Workers Want the Same Thing.

An industrious carpenter, equipped with plane, adz and saw, was fixing up a door that had got out of gear in the house of a lawyer, who sat watching him at work.

"Tell me just what it is," said the lawyer to the carpenter, who had taken up his adz, "that the discontented workingmen want."

"I speak only for my own trade when I say that every man in it wants to get out of it."

"What next?"

"To start up something for himself."

"You mean to be a boss?"

"I mean to do some kind of business on his own account in which he can make more."

"Well," said the lawyer, "that is right, but I would like to know what is the main thing wanted by the men of your trade so long as they can't get out of it."

"Better wages," replied the carpenter.

"Am I to believe that the discontented working people about whom we hear so much merely want more pay?"

"That is about the thing for every trade, so far as I know," replied the carpenter, "but I think that, more than anything else, the men in most trades want to get out of them and look for some other chance. I can speak for the carpenters anyhow, because I am the secretary for a branch of the brotherhood and have talked all my life with men at our meetings."

"Aren't the wages good?"

"Oh, pretty fair, but I wish I could get out of the trade, and so does my wife, as well as my oldest daughter. One of the men in this trade got out of it, and he is now a judge on the bench in New York. Of course, that's better than working at this trade all my life. I would like to run a store of my own, or to be a contractor, or to have a potato patch in the country, or to be a traveling agent, or anything else by which I could leave the carpenter's trade. And I believe that nine men out of ten in every trade feel just as I do."

"But," said the lawyer, "we could not get along if all the carpenters left their trade."

"I have nothing to do with that," replied the carpenter; "all I want is to get a living outside of this trade somehow."

The lawyer then told the carpenter that carpenters seemed to be just like lawyers, as more than half of the lawyers whom he knew would like to get out of practice if they could find any better way of making a living. He also expressed the opinion that thus it had been from the beginning all around, and so it would be to the end, unless human nature is changed.—New York Sun.

Population of Poland's Capital.

The population of the Polish capital increases at the rate of about 20,000 souls a year. The annual census recently taken gives a total of 571,300, showing an increase of 20,314 during the 12 months. The Orthodox Russians form a comparatively small element of the whole population, numbering only 20,871, or very little more than the foreign residents, who are reckoned at 18,000. The Russian element consists, of course, almost entirely of the bureaucracy and petty officials. The Warsaw garrison numbers 37,332 troops of various arms. There are 307,674 Catholics and 190,300 Jews, and it is among the latter that the yearly increase of population is most marked.

It is curious to find in this census return that among the Polish and Russian population of Warsaw there are no fewer than 30,726 persons belonging to the hereditary nobility and 9,257 "personal nobles." The latter are those persons in the different crown services whose official rank and decorations bring them within some degree of nobility during their lifetime. The title of "prince" is not used in Poland, or at least it is not officially acknowledged, and the title of "count" is substituted for it. As a matter of fact the Polish princes are as numerous as the Russian, as a natural result of the old elective monarchy and its innumerable noble creations. Among the Russian princely families perhaps that of Golitzin is the most numerous. There are now living, it is said, nearly 1,000 Princes and Princesses Golitzin.—London News.

He Found Out.

"If you don't object, I'd like to ask you sunthin," said an old man with a cane and satchel as he stopped a policeman on Monroe avenue.

"Ask your question," was the reply.

"I live up in Macomb county, and I have a son Bill who comes down here purty often. The last time he was here he come home with his coat ripped up the back and dead broke and said a policeman had given him the collar."

"Well?"

"Waal, what did he git?"

"He got the collar, probably, just as he said."

"But what is the collar? That's what I want to ask."

"Why, he was probably half tight and whooping along the street, and an officer took him by the collar—this way—and gave him a shake—that way—and rattled his heels together—just so—and"—

"Say, hold on!" shouted the old man as he picked up his satchel and cane and hat and worked himself down into his coat.

"What's the matter?"

"I've found out all I want to know. If Bill got that kind of a collar and was locked up and fined $5 to boot, I'll go home and raise his wages $4 a month and give him every Saturday for a holiday."—Detroit Free Press.

Japan claims to have a banking house that has been doing business without a break for more than 300 years.

GREAT PHOTOGRAPHY.

What the Wonderful New Invention May Show Regarding Things we Already Know.

"It is an astounding discovery—one of the most marvelous of the present age!"

It was in these words that an eminent scientist lately referred to the new and wonderful invention in photography which everybody is discussing. This great invention, as most people are aware, enables photographers to take pictures of objects completely hidden from the sight. In a recent experiment, for instance, a portrait of a man was secured, although he was separated from the photographer by a three-inch partition. In another case, a picture was obtained of all the bones, muscles, blood vessels and internal organs in a man's body.

In speaking of this wonderful discovery a well known New York physician recently said: "If thousands of people who are walking the streets today and attending to business could only see a photograph of their internal organs, they would be filled with alarm and dread. They would see their liver and kidneys clogged with impurities and their blood filled with deadly secretions which poison the whole system. They would see these delicate organs slowly but surely giving way under this corroding poisoning influence. Oh, what an effect such a picture would have."

The doctor is perfectly right, but at the same time there are thousands of people who need no photograph to tell them that there is something wrong with their health. They know that they do not feel as well as they ought to feel. They complain of tired feelings, stomach troubles, constipation and dull, heavy sensations. They feel miserable, but do not know why they suffer. It is only the skilled physician who knows that these symptoms are all caused by the liver and kidneys being out of order. When these great organs of the body fail to act properly the health speedily breaks down.

It was a knowledge of this important fact that led to one of the greatest discoveries of modern times. For long years, the brightest men in the medical profession sought for a remedy which would cure all these derangements of the liver and kidneys, and at last they succeeded in finding it. This great remedy, which has proved a blessing to thousands, is Warner's Safe Cure, a remedy that to-day is known and honored all over the world. No other remedy has ever equalled it for making weak, rundown people feel strong and well. It is universally admitted to be the safest and best remedy for curing every form of liver and kidney disease. It puts an end to stomach troubles, purifies and enriches the blood and restores lost vitality.

This great Safe Cure is not an experiment. It has been in use for over twenty years and has been the means of saving millions of lives. It is the only remedy prescribed by the world's leading physicians. No other remedy compares with it for building up the system and imparting new life to every part of the body.

ROOSEVELT'S FAMOUS GRIZZLY.

To Get Him the Commissioner Had to Threaten a Cowboy.

It was in 1884 that Roosevelt won fame by shooting a grizzly bear that weighed 1,200 pounds, under decidedly interesting circumstances, in the wilds of Dakota. Roosevelt had a ranch out there at that time, says the New York Times, and had done some practical ranching. One morning, with his most trustworthy cowboy, the millionaire rancher went out to look for bear.

As they were riding along quietly the cowboy called Roosevelt's attention to a singular rock formation, and the two drew rein and looked at it with interest. While they were gazing the growl of a bear was heard, and directly the beast thrust his ugly nose over the top of the rock. The rifles of both men went to their shoulders in an instant, but just as the cowboy was about to pull the trigger his employer yelled at him.

"Here, dash you!" shouted Roosevelt. "Don't you shoot that bear! That's my bear. I'll shoot you if you shoot him!"

The cowboy was between Roosevelt and the bear, and while the man had never before seen anything in Roosevelt to justify the notion he would shoot a human being there was something in the tone of the words he uttered that made the cowboy stop and look over his shoulder. The muzzle of Roosevelt's rifle was not many feet from the cowboy's eyes. It looked very ugly, and the cowboy's rifle was lowered, despite the fact that such action was dangerous, for the bear was slowly approaching him, with his mouth wide open, showing two rows of sharp, white teeth.

Fortunately for both Roosevelt's aim was good, as it usually is, and the bear was straightway a piece of meat. Then the cowboy explained to his employer that he had been in such haste to shoot solely because if he waited the bear might get the best of both of them. This made Roosevelt very contrite, and he not only apologized profusely, but presented the cowboy with a silver knotted winchester rifle, a pair of holster pistols and a pair of corduroy breeches, the like of which had never before been seen in that part of the country.

Pillar at Reims.

The famous trembling pillar at Reims presents a curious problem to architects. The church of St. Nicaise is surrounded with pillars constructed to prevent the walls from straining. At the entrance of the church is a bell tower. On one of the bells in this tower the phenomenon of the trembling pillar depends. When this bell is rung or even touched, the top of this pillar sways.

It goes and returns about seven inches on each side, although the base of the pillar is immovable, and the stones are so firmly cemented that it seems like a solid piece of stone.

An authority who states that no satisfactory solution of this peculiarity has been given writes: "What is very singular is that, although the four bells are about the same distance from the trembling pillar, only one of them has any effect on it. The others may be rung singly or all together without moving it."

In 1775 a little window was made in the roof of the church opposite the pillar. A board was placed on top of the pillar, and on it were put two glasses of water. Then the bell was rung. Immediately the pillar began to sway, and at the fifth stroke of the bell the two glasses were thrown off.

The ringing of this bell has no effect on the pillars between the phenomenal one and the tower, nor on any of the others. But formerly it was the first pillar which swayed, then it became immovable, and some years ago the one next to it became the eccentric one.—Youth's Companion.

The Tame Reindeer.

When we reached camp, little Wanak, a boy of 9 or 10, was playing with his reindeer. There is an old reindeer, a capital animal in a team, who is a perfect slave to the child. He will follow him about like a dog, and Wanak spends most of his day bullying this old deer. First of all he swaggers out with his father's walk. Then with his little di-zha (lasso) he makes many shots at the old deer, who does not protest, until at last he manages to get it by the horns. Then he harnesses and unharnesses it for hour after hour.

The boy is not strong enough to lift the deer's legs, and that is a very important part of reindeer management, but this matters little, for the old deer understands the game, and at a touch from Wanak lifts its legs itself. How many times this performance is gone through in the course of a morning it would be hard to say, yet the good old deer never loses patience.—A. Trevor Battye's "Ice Bound In Kalguer."

Safe With a Dead Wren.

The fishermen of the isle of Man always feel safe from storm and disaster if they have a dead wren on board. They have a tradition that at one time an evil sea spirit always haunted the herring pack and was always attended by storms. The spirit assumed many forms. At last it took the shape of a wren and flew away. If the fishermen have a dead wren with them, they are certain that all will be safe and snug.—London Fishing Gazette.

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in every conceivable shape.

We had a thousand pieces when the season began. We have a hundred pieces now. They are worth the first price. Will you take them at a SACRIFICE? Remember that you take them at just HALF the marked price.

DOLLS.

Those pretty Dolls will be sold for half the marked price. These Dolls will not last long at these prices.

Lace Curtains.

CURTAINS THAT SOLD FOR

$7.00	this week	$4.75
5.00	" "	3.50
4.00	" "	2.55
3 50	" "	2.25
2.50	" "	1.40
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These are samples. Call early.

Mattings,

NEW MATTINGS.]

Twenty-five pieces Matting just arrived. This lot of Mattings represent a portion of a large import order given by us during the Fall. Mattings are cheaper than last year. You can get a very good Matting for 12½c a yard. We have about 150 yards at that price, for which you have paid 16⅔c a yard. You must examine the line shown at 15c per yard, also at 20, 25 and 30c a yard.

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Dress Goods.

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P. S.—On the 1st January BILLS will be rendered for all accounts on my Books, and I will appreciate an early settlement of same. Thanking the public for their generous patronage during the past year, I will make every effort to merit a continuance of same in the future.

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National Bank references, New York Cotton Exchange references, New York Stock Exchange references, Chicago Board of Trade references.

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W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 7
P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
2 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 40
3 58	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 42
4 30	Lv.. Maysville.........Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv.. Pollocksville......Lv	9 55
5 8	Ar.. Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT March 3, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.25 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.52 a m, Warsaw 11.16 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 1.38 p m, Tarboro 2.35 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 7.03 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 2.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.10 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.30 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7 45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m. Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9.45 a m, returning leaves Tarboro 5 30 p m; Parmele 6.29 p. m, arrives Washington 7.45 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 3.35 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.40 a m, Arrive Tarboro 9.45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 00 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C. 7 50 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 15 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8 50 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3 00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8 40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9 19 a m, Rowland 9 37 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6 16 p m, arrives Dillon 6.25 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.58 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Clio 8 05 p m. returning leave Clio 7 00 a m, arrive Latta 8 40 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.32 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Wadesboro daily at 5 25 a m, Cheraw 6.17 a m, Darlington 7.23 a m, arrive Florence 7.20 a m. Returning leave Florence 7.45 p m, Darlington 8.17 p m, arrive Cheraw 9 22 p m, Wadesboro 10.15 p m. Trains leave Gibson daily except Sunday, 5 50 a m, Bennettsville 6.16 a m, arrive Darlington 7.15 a m. Returning, leave Darlington 8.15 p m, Bennettsville 9 19 p m arrive Gibson 9 35 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 06 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7 12 p m, leave Lanes 8 38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m. 7 10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m. 3 p m. arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11 18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.08 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 1.15 a m. Rowland 6.06 p m. returning leave Rowland 9 37 a m, Fayetteville 10.53 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11 35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7 33 a m, arrives Sumter †9 05 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †5 4 p m. Leaves Sumter 4 33 a m, arrives Denmark 6 20 a m. Leave Elliott †11 20 a m and †7.15 p m, arrive Lucknow †1 p m and *8.15 p m. Returning leave Lucknow †3 40 a m and †3 00 p m, arrive Elliott †8 00 a m and †8.30 p m. Leaves Denmark 4 17 pm, arrive Sumter 6 05 p m. Leave Pregnall †8 30 a m, arrive Sumter †8 05 p m. Leaves Sumter †6 30 p m, arrives Darlington *8 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON. Traffic Manager. jan 8 tf

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J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

June 9 1m

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DEC. 8, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar...Wilmington...Lve	7 35 a.
4 45 "	Lv...Fayetteville...Ar	10 35 a m
4 33 "	Ar ..Fayetteville...Lv	12 55 "
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 57 "
3 19 "	Lv....Sanford.....Lv	12 19 p. m
1 32 a m	Lv....Climax......Lv	2 25 "
1 08 "	Lv....Greensboro...Ar	2 56 "
12 58 "	Ar....Greensboro...Lv	3 05 "
12 12 a m	Lv....Stokesdale....Lv	3 59 "
11 45 "	Lv...Walnut Cove...Ar	4 31 "
11 35 "	Ar..Walnut Cove...Lv	4 38 "
11 05 "	Lv....Rural Hall...Lv	5 11 "
9 35 "	Lv.....Mt Airy.....Ar	6 45 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennetsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 25 a. m.
6 12 "	Lv......Maxton.. .. Ar	9 23 "
5 42 "	Lv...Red Springs....Lv	9 55 "
4 58 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	10 35 "
4 38 "	Lv...Fayetteville...Ar	10 52

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar..... Ramseur.. ..Lv	6 45 a.
3 55 "	Lv ..... Climax Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv ... Greensboro... Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 50 "
Arrive Madison	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 23 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 35 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.

dec 8 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

S. A. L.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 26, 1896.		N.41	No403
Leave Wilmington	S A L	P. M. * 3 20	A. M. ......
Arrive Maxton	"	6 12	......
Arrive Hamlet	"	6 55	......
Leave Hamlet	"	7 15	* 8 08
Arrive Wadesboro	"	8 01	8 49
Arrive Monroe	"	8 55	9 35
Leave Monroe	"	9 10	9 55
Arrive Charlotte	"	10 00	10 45
Arrive Lincolnton	"		P. M. 12 01
Arrive Shelby	"		1 00
Ar Rutherfordton	"		2 10
Leave Hamlet	S A L	P. M. † 7 20	
Arrive Osborne	"	7 45	
" Kollock	"	8 20	
" Cheraw	"	8 40	
Leave Cheraw	S A L		A. M. † 6 35
" Kollock	"		6 55
" Osborne	"		7 30
Arrive Hamlet	"		7 55
Leave Wilmington	S A L	P. M. * 3 20	
" Monroe	"	9 00	A. M. * 9 55
Arrive Chester	"	10 20	11 02
" Clinton	"	11 50	Noon 12 15
" Greenwood	"	A. M. 12 43	P. M. 12 57
" Abbeville	"	1 15	1 20
" Elberton	"	2 25	2 11
" Athens	"	3 35	3 07
" Atlanta	"	5 20	4 00
Leave Atlanta	A & W P	5 35	4 20
Arrive Montgomery	Wes of Al.	10 45	9 00
" Mobile	L & N	P. M. 4 10	A. M. 3 5
" New Orleans	"	* 8 30	* 7 0
Arrive Columbia	C N & L	A. M. *10 00	P. M. * 4 30
Arrive Augusta	P R & W C	A. M. † 9 35	P. M. * 5 05
Arrive Macon	M & N		P. M. * 6 40

EAST AND NORTH.

January 26th, 1896.		No.38	No402
Leave Wilmington	S A L		P. M. * 3 20
Arrive Hamlet	"	A. M.	6 55
Leave Hamlet	"	* 8 15	10 34
Arrive Southern Pines	"	9 12	11 21
" Raleigh	"	11 56	A. M. 1 21
" Henderson	"	P. M. 1 00	2 33
" Weldon	"	* 3 00	* 4 05
Arrive Portsmouth	S A L	P. M. * 5 50	A. M. * 7 30
" Norfolk	"	6 10	7 50
Arrive Richmond	A C L	P. M. * 6 40	A. M. * 6 40
" Washington	P R R	11 10	10 45
" Baltimore	"	A. M. 12 48	P. M. 12 05
" Philadephia	"	3 45	2 20
" New York	"	* 6 53	* 4 53

ARRIVE WILMINGTON from all points North, East, South and West, 12.30 noon Daily.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Atlanta, Trains 403, 402, 41 and 38.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Portsmouth. Trains 402,403 38 and 41.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Washington. Trains 403 and 402.

Trains 403 and 402 are "The Atlanta Special."

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*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

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T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen Supt.
E. ST JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.
feb 16 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.

To Take Effect on Dec. 2, 1895.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	5.30 p m.
Leave Kollock Station	5.50 p. m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	6.20 p. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	6.40 p m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

dec 7 tf WM. MONCURE, Supt.

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The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1896

CLEVELAND AND CUBA.

The President Repudiates Statements Sent Out by the Chicago Associated Press.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—On March 3rd last the Chicago Associated Press sent out under a Washington date line an elaborate statement, which it was asserted "accurately represented the views of the President and his Cabinet" on the Cuban question, in which it was asserted that the President and his Cabinet were "strongly opposed to the present recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, and to any declaration of their independence as embodied in recent Congressional resolutions." Speaking of this dispatch President Cleveland to-day said to a representative of the Southern Associated Press.

"I see that it is assumed in certain quarters that a deliverance published a few days ago on the Cuban question may be taken as defining the attitude of the Administration on that subject. I wish you would say that I never saw the statement nor heard of it until I read it in the newspapers, and even then neglected to read all of it, supposing that it represented nothing more than a newspaper guess. I do not know how it originated or by whom it was constructed or inspired, but I do know that I am in no manner responsible for it, nor in any way related to it.

"I only desire to say in addition, that I do not know whether the publication referred to represents the views of the Administration on the Cuban question or not, and that I have never found any difficulty in communicating with the people in a manner which leaves no doubt as to the authenticity of any statement purporting to represent my views."

The statement thus repudiated by the President was largely made up of clippings from Senate debates, but it was alleged to have been furnished to the Chicago Associated Press as a special favor by Secretary Olney.

Another denial is in order.

The Madrid newspaper *El Dia* published as a statement of the fact that "Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington had telegraphed to the Government that President Cleveland would refuse as long as he is President, either to recognize the rebels or intervene in the Cuban question."

This was cabled to the United States, but it was wholly without foundation.

All other statements attributing to the Spanish minister here any statement as to President Cleveland's intentions one way or another in the international episode are equally destitute of foundation. Senor de Lome has constantly observed the strictest letter of diplomatic propriety. It is therefore inconceivable that he should have authorized any interview or sent to any newspaper any message expressing an opinion in regard to the action of the President of the United States on a matter which has not yet been officially laid before Mr. Cleveland for consideration.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

Net Receipts at the Ports—New York Sun's Review of the Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The following are the total net receipts at all the ports since September 1st, 1895: Galveston 832,908 bales, New Orleans 1,534,660, Mobile 189,799, Savannah 659,023, Charleston 260,473, Wilmington 159,319, Norfolk 276,017, Baltimore 36,934, New York 85,796, Boston 100,133, Newport News 11,032, Philadelphia 31,859, West Point 137,733, Brunswick 66,774, Port Royal, 57,097, Pensacola 9,414, Texas City 51,794. Total 4,500,755 bales.

The *Sun* says: Cotton advanced seven to nine points, closing steady at a net improvement of six to seven points on this crop and four to five on the next. The sales were 209,800 bales.

To-day's features: The uncertainty of sublunary things was introduced to day when cotton, which everybody supposed was going down, took it into its head to rise, and it did rise, not only here but in Liverpool, and the bears, acting on the idea that "discretion is the better part of valor," covered a great deal of cotton. Liverpool, moreover, greatly disappointed the believers in lower prices, for right in the face of the New York decline of Thursday it raised its prices. The public advices from Manchester were not cheerful but the private dispatches from that centre were favorable. The receipts at the ports and the interior towns were small, or at the most only moderate. Liverpool sent large buying orders, German houses were purchasers, and the rank and file of local operators covered. To make a long story short, prices advanced on short liquidation and some new buying.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Indications of a More General Demand for Staple Cotton Goods.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 6.—In the dry goods market the week is closing with some indications of a more general demand for staple lines of cotton goods in both domestic and printed goods, a larger number of orders being reported to-day in the aggregate than for some considerable time past. The tone of the market is without change in any direction.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Spirits turpentine quiet and steady 29¼@29½c. Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1 70@1 75.

CHARLESTON, March 6.—Spirits turpentine—market firm at 26½c asked; sales — bales. Rosin firm; sales — barrels: quote: B $1 10, C $1 15, D $1 20, E $1 35, F $1 40, G $1 50, H $1 65.

SAVANNAH, March 6.—Spirits turpentine firm at 26½c; sales —casks; receipts 127 casks; season's receipts 297,823 casks; season's exports 290,776 casks; stock 9,468 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; no sales reported; receipts 1,599 barrels; season's receipts 1,082,862 barrels; season's exports 1,015,382 barrels; stock 156,224 barrels.

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WEYLER OUTWITTED.

THE SPANISH GENERAL NO MATCH FOR THE WILY INSURGENT LEADERS.

The Rebels Again in Large Force in Havana Province—Their Outposts Within Ten Miles of the City.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, March 4, via TAMPA, FLA., March 6.—Maximo Gomez, in the recent movement of the main body of insurgents east from Havana province across Matanzas to the line of Santa Clara and then back to the centre of Havana province, again displayed the genius which has made his military operations remarkable. Gen. Weyler with more troops, better organization, more thorough preparation for transportation and a largely augmented cavalry than Martinez Campos had, has been outgeneralled by the insurgent chief.

Weyler's first failure was when Maceo was allowed to enter Havana province from Pinar del Rio and effect a junction with Gomez in spite of the wall of men across the island. Then all available troops were sent out to strengthen the colums which were closing in on the two rebel leaders within twenty miles of this city. The official reports had the two large rebel columns surrounded by three columns of Spain's best troops, with cavalry, infantry and artillery. The Government forces extended their lines in the shape of a triangle and for two days a report of a decisive engagement was awaited with interest. As no correspondents are now permitted to accompany the troops just what occurred is not clear. From all I can learn, I believe that Gomez pushed one side of the triangle back, while Maceo pushed back the other and the insurgents passed out the opening. The fighting that occurred was not serious, for with about 10,000 on the insurgent side and double the number of Spanish troops, the losses all told were less than one hundred. When it was learned that the rebels had gone east into Matanzas, the troops followed. Other columns were sent by rail to head them off on the line into Santa Clara. There were no engagements of importance there, for when the troops had all been started east it was learned that both rebel leaders were going west. They had sent their wounded over the line into Santa Clara and were unencumbered for future operations.

Gomez countermarched to the middle of Matanzas province, where he stopped to see that the estates should not obey Weyler's order to grind cane. Those found to be preparing had their cane burned. Maceo returned to Havana province. He brought with him his own column of about 5,000 men and as many more belonging to the column from the Orient, which have been moving west for about a month.

These forces added to those which remained in this province make the situation more serious here than at any time. The outposts of the enemy are within ten miles of the city. The Government holds nearly every railroad town, although most of these towns have been entered and partially burned down. Only by the use of forts are the troops able to hold these towns and while the garrison is shut up behind barricades, exchange shots with a portion of the invading party, other detachments search stores for arms, ammunition and other supplies and set fire to buildings owned by Spaniards.

As a rule the property of Cubans who sympathize with the rebellion, also that of Americans, is spared, though in some instances whole towns are given to the torch. Outside of the fortified towns in this province are many small towns which have been occupied by local bands of insurgents for weeks. The Cubans melt away upon the appearance of a large column of Spanish troops, but reappear as the Spanish leave.

Railroads are operated in this manner: As the telegraph wires are down most of the time and there is no telling what is ahead of the train, an exploring train, with one armored car, advances cautiously along the line. The engineer watches for missing rails and sawed ties, while the troops watch for insurgents. The rate of progress is about five miles an hour. The regular train follows closely, also with one or more armored cars and a strong guard. When rails are found missing others are laid, unless there is an attack. The train to Batamo is sent out two days a week. Although it runs along the strong line across the island and has block-houses within rifle range of each other, the train seldom reaches its destination in one day. On the return trip rails which have just been laid are missing, and others have to be substituted. The western railway into Pinar del Rio has not run further than ten miles from this city in six weeks. No trains have gone to Guanajay in a month. Trains to Matanzas seldom get through. Nearly every station on the line has been destroyed. In other provinces affairs are about the same. The operations of the insurgents are directed against railways which are employed for moving Government troops and against planters whose crops furnish the Spanish Government with the revenues of war. Incidentally much other property is destroyed and people are made homeless and destitute. Prowling bands of robbers and incendiaries follow the movements of columns of both armies and commit outrages. The insurgents hang these men and the Spaniards shoot them whenever they are caught and convicted. Every war has its horrors, and this one is not exempt. The blame for the depredations committed does not all belong to the Cuban side, however. Spanish columns which have been foraging for supplies have been accused of wanton destruction in many places.

The prospect of a large yield of sugar is less encouraging than ever. Gomez has apparently the power to prevent grinding, except on estates very close to cities and where large forces are retained for defense. The outlook for gathering and sending off the tobacco crop is also not encouraging.

Gomez, in a talk with an American planter recently said; "I divide the war into three periods—that of invasion, that of occupation and that of expulsion. We are now in the second period."

He alluded to his march westward, and to that of Maceo through Pinar del Rio as the invasion. His people certainly occupy a large portion of the territory of Cuba.

[Signed] J. FRANK CLARK.

NEWS OF THE NAVY.

Movements of U. S. Warships.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Orders were issued from the Navy Department to-day directing the cruiser Newark to return to the United States from the east coast of South America. The reason for the detachment is that the Newark has been obliged to proceed to Cape Town, Africa, twice a year for docking and cleaning, a necessary but very expensive procedure. The Lancaster, which recently arrived at Montevideo, will remain in South Atlantic waters. She is an old wooden vessel and does not foul like a modern vessel such as the Newark. The Newark will proceed to Hampton Roads. As a result of the detachment of the Newark a number of transfers of officers on the South Atlantic station have been ordered.

The United States Treasury gold reserve at the close of business yesterday stood at $125,916,290. The withdrawals amounted to $1,050,600.

SITUATION IN ITALY.

EXCITEMENT OF THE POPULACE CONTINUES UNABATED.

Riotous Demonstrations by Mobs in Various Cities—Troops Called Out to Suppress Disorders in Milan—A Number of Persons Injured.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

ROME, March 6.—The excitement and anger of the people brought about by the reverses sustained in Africa by the Italian army and for which the Crispi Ministry is held directly responsible continues unabated. Mobs are still gathering throughout various cities and towns of the kingdom and show their displeasure by creating disorder and destroying property. A number of persons have been injured in these disturbances and the police and military have made many arrests.

At Pisa yesterday the students, believing that several batteries of artillery which were leaving the place were to start for Africa, marched in a body to the railway station shouting "Down with Crispi; give us back our soldiers," etc. On their way they burned copies of the *Seibuna* and *Nascon*, Government organs.

A mob at Milan marched to the railway station last evening and smashed the windows of that building, which they took possession of in order to prevent the departure of troops which it had been reported were about to start for Africa. The report turned out to be unfounded, but that did not have the effect of quieting the mob, who continued to occupy the station. The troops finally made an assault upon the building and drove the students out. After the station had been cleared the disturbances were renewed and kept up until 2 o'clock in the morning. In the many scuffles which occurred several soldiers, a policeman and civilians were injured. A large number of arrests were made.

The Prefect of Milan this morning issued a proclamation forbidding the people to gather in crowds or to march in processions.

A mob gathered in Parma last evening, which the police tried to disperse. The mob attacked the police with stones, whereupon the police fired a volley over the heads of the crowd. The mob scattered in great haste.

A group of members of the Right have given notice of their intention to move in the Chamber of Deputies a resolution demanding the complete abandonment of the Italian colony of Erythia in Abyssinia.

There was a renewal to-night of the riotous demonstrations here against the Government. The mob smashed the windows of several buildings and stoned the police. During the melee revolvers were fired and thirteen soldiers and two rioters were wounded.

At Pavia a mob tore up the railway, preventing the departure of trains. They also cut a number of telegraph wires. The rioters then proceeded to the prefecture of police and smashed all the windows in the building. The police fired into the mob and it is reported that many were wounded.

The greatest excitement prevailed everywhere and reports of disorders come in from all directions. Excited Radicals, Socialists and Republican Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies were seen in Rome this evening, amid crowds of people, crying "Long live Menelik!" "Long live anarchy!" The Socialist Deputies have issued a manifesto, urging the people to insist upon the Government recalling the troops from Abyssinia and granting amnesty to those persons in prison for taking part in the recent Socialist riots in Sicily.

LONDON, March 6.—A dispatch from Rome to the *Central News* asserts that King Humbert has declared that he would sooner abdicate the throne of Italy than abandon the Italian province of Erythrea, in Africa.

ADVICES FROM MADRID.

Denial of Rumors That the Spanish Government Is Making Treaties and Alliances with Other Governments—Great Activity in the Arsenal at Cadiz—Public Meetings—The Government Urged to Adopt Energetic Measures.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, March 6.—The arsenal at Cadiz is being worked to its full capacity in the manufacture of cartridges for artillery, etc., and the greatest activity prevails.

The city of Barcelona is perfectly quiet.

Meetings were held at Valladolid, Granada and Ovidio last night, calling upon the Government to adopt the most energetic measures.

The Governor of Valencia has apologized to the United States consul there for the hostile attitude of the rioters in that city toward the consulate, which was attacked with stones and other missiles by the mob.

It is proposed in several towns that addresses be signed thanking the British and French press for the expressions of sympathy with Spain and be handed to the consuls of those countries.

LONDON, March 6.—A dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Madrid positively denies the truth of the report telegraphed from Madrid to the *London Times* yesterday morning that negotiations in respect to Spain's request for French aid in her loan operations had led Spain to consent that the French shall occupy Tuat, in Central Africa, and to a reaffirmation of a community of interest in Morocco. The correspondent added that the French ambassador at Madrid had submitted proposals for a large loan and the support of France on the Cuban question in return for commercial concessions by Spain and her promise that she will not contract other alliances and will give guarantees concerning future French naval operations on the coast of Spain. The *Gazette* correspondent also denies and adds: Spain has received the sympathy of the European Powers, but it is not believed that she has yet made any alliances.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, has to-night received an official dispatch from Madrid, saying that the published reports that Spain was engaged in making treaties and alliances with foreign nations were without foundation.

MADRID, March 6.—The demonstrations in Valencia continue to-day. A mob numbering fully 8,000 persons paraded the streets, shouting "Death to the Yankees!" and otherwise showing their disapproval of the attitude of the United States on the Cuban question. The mob would have made a further attack on the American consulate, but the Government had taken steps to prevent this and had placed a strong guard in the streets adjacent to the building and the rioters were thus prevented from appearing. The crowd proceeded to the French consulate and cheered enthusiastically for France, this action being due to the belief that France will assist Spain in the event of trouble with America. The French consul appeared on a balcony and bowed his acknowledgements.

The reports of anti Spanish manifestations in the United States have added greatly to the excitement in the large cities and towns.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects use the delightful liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs.

VENEZUELA DISPUTE.

Documents and Correspondence Relating to the Boundary Question Published by the Government of Great Britain.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, March 6.—The expected Venezuela Blue Book, which is entitled "Documents and correspondence relating to the question of the boundaries of Venezuela," will be issued by the Government to-day. The volume consists of 448 folio pages, in a square book containing nine maps. The book opens with forty pages comprising a preliminary statement dealing with the history of the territories from 1520 until the issuance of Her Majesty's memorandum to Venezuela in March, 1890. The book is divided into historic periods from the earliest time to 1684, from 1648 to 1796, and from 1796 to 1840. After that period references are made to various claims and dispatches and the report concludes with a brief summary.

The preliminary matter is summarized as follows:

"The purpose of the present statement," the book says, "is to explain a general outline of the position of Great Britain in the long-pending dispute with Venezuela as regards the boundary between British Guiana and that country. The territories now known as British Guiana and Venezuela had been discovered before 1520. Between the date of their discovery and 1648 the Spaniards and the Dutch occupied portions of this territory, the extent of such occupation by each country to be a matter of consideration.

"In 1580 the united provinces of the Netherlands threw off their allegiance to the Spanish Crown and war ensued, which lasted almost uninterruptedly for seventy years. In January, 1648, peace was concluded by the Treaty of Munster, by Spain acknowledging the independence of the Netherlands, and the two countries respectively confirmed their then possessions on the South American Continent. From 1748 to 1796 with the exception of the interval between 1781 and 1783, the Dutch remained in possession of the territory they had occupid prior to the Treaty of Munster, and extended their settlements within it. In 1796 the territory known as British Guiana was acquired by Great Britain. That acquisition was recognized and confirmed by a treaty concluded in 1814. In 1810 Venezuela revolved, but her independent existence apart from the United States of Colombia did not commence until 1830, and was not formally recognized by Spain until 1845.

"It is therefore held that the following conclusions have been clearly established:

"First. That prior to 1590 the Dutch had established themselves on the coast of Guiana.

"Second. That prior to 1596 the Spaniards had established no settlements in Guiana.

"Third. That by 1648 the Dutch settlements in Guiana extended along the coast the whole way from the river Maroni to the Barima and inland to various points in the interior upon the rivers Esquibo, Cuyuni, Pomeroon, Waini and Barima, and their tributaries.

"Fourth. That up to 1723, the only settlement of Spaniards in Guiana was at San Thome de Guyana, on the south bank of the Orinoco, originally founded in 1596 at a site shown on the sketch map.

"Fifth. That between 1723 and 1796 the only additional settlements founded by Spaniards in Guiana were those established by the Capuchin missions, south of the Orinoco, in the direction of the river Yururi, and two villages on the upper Orinoco several hundred miles above San Thome de Guayana.

"Sixth. That Dutch occupancy to the extent above indicated was perfectly well known in Spain, and that the attempts of the Spanish to dispossess the Dutch had wholly failed.

"Seventh. That subsequently to 1796 Great Britain has continuously remained in possession and her subjects have occupied further portions of the territory to which the Dutch established their title.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Loss $250,000—Nearly Eight Hundred People Thrown Out of Employment.

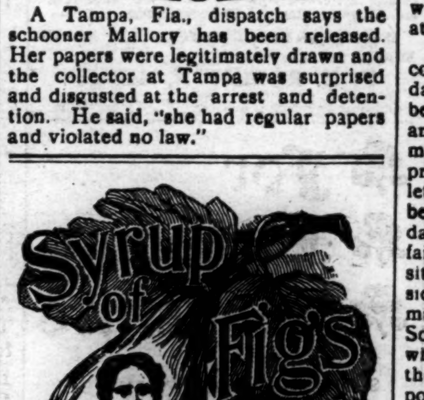
By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 6.—About 9 o'clock this morning a fire started in the six-story building, No. 7 Laight street, occupied by the Bernard Uhlman Embroidery Company and the Henry Radam Microbe Killer Company. The flames extended to the adjoining building, a double story structure, owned by the Garvin Machine Company, at Nos. 9 and 11 Laight street. Both buildings were thoroughly gutted. The loss will reach $350,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained. Close upon 800 people 400 of whom were employed in the machine shops, will be thrown out of work by the fire.

Secret Service Agent Bagg reports the arrest in New York city of two men and a woman for operating an extensive mill for the manufacture of two-dollar silver certificates, known technically as the 'Windom head note."

The House to-night, in Committee of the Whole (Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, in the chair), considered and laid aside ten private pension bills, with a favorable recommendation that they pass. At 10.30 o clock the House adjourned until to morrow.

A Tampa, Fla., dispatch says the schooner Mallory has been released. Her papers were legitimately drawn and the collector at Tampa was surprised and disgusted at the arrest and detention. He said, "she had regular papers and violated no law."



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Considered Yesterday in the House of Representatives—Senate Not in Session.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—After seven days' consideration, four of which were devoted to the fee and salary amendment, the House to-day passed the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. Before disposing of the fee and salary amendment, it was changed so as to forbid the beginning of a prosecution under the Internal Revenue law upon the complaint of a private citizen, except by the written approval of the district attorney, and further, to forbid the appointment of any Federal Court officer, including United States Commissioners, as receiver in any case before a Federal Court. Messrs. Bartlett and Quigg made an unsuccessful effort to secure the exemption of the Southern district of New York from the operation of that section of the law which vests in the judges of the district courts the appointment of United States Commissioners, all the present commissioners being legislated out of office on the 30th of June next. Mr. Bartlett said that the bill was seriously defective in that it failed to make provision for validating or continuing the proceedings which will be pending before the hundreds of commissioners when they go out of office.

The Postoffice Appropriation bill was next taken up and discussed until the hour of recess.

Besides discussing these two bills, the House passed the House bill requesting pension agents to make all payments by check, and agreed to the Senate amendments to the House bill making seven years continued and unexplained absence sufficient proof of a soldier's death, in cases of applications for pensions.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Declined—Corn Weak and Lower—Pork Products Depressed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Up to the last few minutes of the session to-day the wheat market was a repetition of that of yesterday for dullness, but the final moments were enlivened by some brisk trading and a slump in prices which, at least, had the merit of relieving the inactivity. The basis for the easier tone prevailing at the opening was the unsatisfactory tenor of Liverpool cables, and the fine weather. A moderate quantity of wheat was worked for shipment South and Southwest and served to steady prices for a while, but it was lost sight of in the demoralization that was afterwards seen. May wheat opened from 66⅞ to 66¾c., declined to 65¾c., where it closed—1⅜ cents under yesterday. Cash wheat was steady, closing nominally lower with the futures.

Corn began well and did not end so disastrously as wheat. The weakness of the leading grain was, however, the factor which rendered prices easier in tone. The market opened with a gain of ⅛c over yesterday's close, but the strength was not lasting and recessions followed later in the day. May corn opened at 30⅝c, declined to and closed at 30¼@30⅜c—a shade under yesterday. Corn for cash was steady.

Oats—The heaviness which was prevalent in the other markets did not exempt this, a moderate decline taking place entirely from sympathy with wheat and corn. May oats closed ⅜@½c under yesterday. Cash oats were firm and ⅛c higher but closed with the advance lost.

Provisions were entirely neglected, except for a short period at the opening and just previous to the close. Hogs were weaker this morning, which act and the general air of depression in the surroundings on the floor were instrumental in depreciating product values. May pork closed 10@12½c lower, May lard 2½@5c lower and January ribs 5c lower.

FAILURE OF TALMAGE SONS.

Liabilities Estimated at $200,000—The Preferred Creditors.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 6—Daniel Talmage's Sons, rice merchants of this city, with branches at Charleston and New Orleans, assigned to-day to Jos. Gillet, giving preferences to sixty-nine creditors for $14,547. Of these, sixty-seven are farmers in Louisiana, Georgia and Mississippi, for rough rice delivered to the firm, in amounts ranging from $20 to $1,500. The largest preferences are to L. O. Hill, of Welsh, La., $1,500; Revenal & Co., Charleston, S. C., $1,300, and the National Rice Milling Company, of Wilmington, N. C., $809.

The firm did the principal business in rice in this city and the business has been established forty-six years. The partners are John F. and Daniel Talmage. The liabilities are not definitely known, but are currently reported to be over $300,000.

John F. Talmage, the head of the firm, says: At present it is absolutely impossible for us to give an accurate statement as to the condition of the firm's affairs. Our assignment has been brought about by the long financial stringency which has prompted us to call a halt and adjust our affairs properly. We are working now on schedules for the assignee's guidance and while we cannot yet make any statement as to our assets I feel confident that when our affairs are all straightened out the firm will continue to do business as formerly at the old stand.

Strong, Harmon and Matthewson, counsel of the firm, said to a reporter today: "The assignment was filed to-day because of the financial embarrassment and inability of the firm to secure ready money to meet maturing obligations promptly, so that they were obliged to let their paper go to protest. There will be a meeting of the creditors in a few days and the condition of the firm's affairs laid before them and such proposition as may be made will be considered, so that the business of the firm may be resumed as soon as practicable. Schedules are now being made up, which, it is hoped, will be completed by the first part of next week. It is impossible to give even an approximate statement of the liabilities."

The offices of the firm at No. 115 Wall street were crowded to day by friends of the Talmage brothers, all of whom were anxious to be of service to the firm in their difficulties. The news of the assignment was a shock to the trade and was the direct cause of a sharp decline in rice when the market opened to-day.

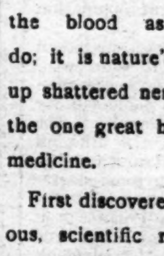
WARM WIRELETS.

Hundreds of gold-seekers are going to Alaska by steamers from Port Townsend, Washington.

The Republican Executive Committee of Pittsburg, Pa., has declared in favor of William McKinley for Presidential nominee. The committee also denounced Senator Quay for attempting to dominate local politics.

In the Kentucky Joint Assembly yesterday a sensation was caused by a break to Carlisle on Blackburn's refusal to withdraw. The ballot resulted: Boyle, 64; Blackburn, 48; Carlisle, 15; Petit, 2. The Republicans came within two votes of electing Boyle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



FOR MARCH,

APRIL AND MAY.

Paine's Celery Compound

the Best Spring Remedy To-day in All the World.

It Purifies the Blood as Nothing Else Can Do—

It is Food for the Tired Brain—It Makes Strong Nerves.

Publicly Recommended as No Remedy of Any Kind Ever Was Before by Thousands Whom It Has Made Well.

Endorsed and Prescribed by the Ablest Physicians in Every City in America.

Where every other remedy has failed Paine's celery compound has made people well!

It cures disease! It has saved the lives of thousands of sufferers. It has made the weak strong.

Paine's celery compound purifies the blood as nothing else can do; it is nature's brain food; it builds up shattered nerves; it is preeminently the one great health-maker known to medicine.

First discovered after laborious, studious, scientific research by the ablest physician America has produced, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth College, it is prescribed and publicly indorsed by the best practitioners in every city of America. It has been so enthusiastically recommended by grateful men and women in every walk of life that it is to-day in every sense the most popular remedy in the world.

It has proven itself so easily the greatest of all spring medicines, making the weak strong and the infirm well, that in the big cities, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis and the rest, the leading newspapers, making their own canvasses again this year, have found that the demand for Paine's celery compound as far surpasses that of all other remedies as the curative power of this great compound surpasses that of all others together!

Paine's celery compound, taken during the early spring days, has even more than its usual remarkable efficacy in making people well. It makes short work of all diseases of debility and nervous exhaustion. It rapidly drives out neuralgia, sleeplessness, dyspepsia and rheumatism from the system. It removes that lassitude, or "tired feeling," which betokens weakened nerves and poor blood.

Overworked and tired women are but one class of persons who are in urgent need of this wonderful remedy to keep them well. Business men who are not sleeping soundly, shop girls made pale and sickly by long hours of indoor work, and the countless sufferers from dyspepsia, kidney and liver trouble, need the invigorating effect of Paine's celery compound now that spring, with all its dangers, is at hand. Its preeminence as a health-maker comes from its extraordinary powers of supplying appropriate nutriment to the blood, nerves and brain.

Just as the great lawyer studies each one of his cases till he knows it on every side, and in every possible effect, so Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth College, the discoverer of Paine's celery compound, has studied the nerves in health and disease, when well nourished and when under-nourished, in men and women and chilren years before he looked for the remedy. Paine's celery compound was the outcome of his entire professional life. A fitting testimonial to a life of hard study and close observation—a remedy that the world could not lose to-day, at any price!

Take advantage of the remarkable power of this greatest of all remedies for restoring vigor to the blood and strength to the nervous system. In these first days of Spring one has every chance for getting well. Don't neglect it.

Paine's celery compound calms and equalizes all the nervous tissues and induces the body to take on solid flesh It purifies the blood, as is clearly shown by the rapid clearing of the skin of all evidences of bad humors within. It is an infallible relief for salt rheum, eczema, and all blood diseases.

Physicians recognize Paine's celery compound as the one scientific Spring remedy, and it is universally prescribed by them wherever there is great need of a vigorous and prompt restoring of health and strength to the worn-out system.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Wanted—Some one to take an interest in some useful devices. But little money needed. Apply at this office. mar 7 tf

Notice to all interested.—The undersigned has severed all connection with the Commercial Building and Loan Association as a stockholder and local director. J. Hicks Bunting. feb 6 tf

Photographs—Big Photographs, Little Photographs, Fine Photographs, Good Photographs, Pretty Photographs. All kinds of Photographs except bad Photographs. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street, for Photographs feb 2 tf

The latest and best cold weather drink a specialty. We serve the best hot Tom and Jerry and hot Scotch in the city. Call and see me to-day. A. P. Levy French Cafe, Princess street. jan 21 tf

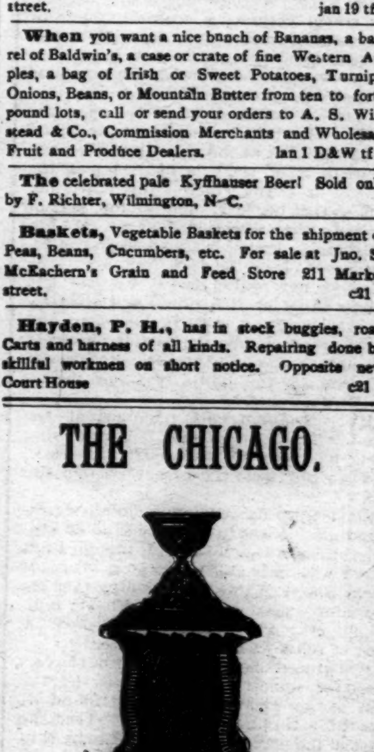
A fresh supply daily of Country Sausage and Liver Pudding. Pig Feet 5 cents a pound. A full line of Choice Groceries cheap. Call and see me. Chas. D. Jacobs, ag't, 217½ North Front street. jan 19 tf

When you want a nice bunch of Bananas, a barrel of Baldwin's, a case or crate of fine Western Apples, a bag of Irish or Sweet Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Beans, or Mountain Butter from ten to forty pound lots, call or send your orders to A. S. Winstead & Co., Commission Merchants and Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers. jan 1 D&W tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21



THE CHICAGO.

Just Try It, Which Is All We Ask

We do not claim to sell our goods so much less than others, but we do say that we can and will sell as low as any House that pays full value for their goods.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

dec 24 tf Wilmington, N. C.

CASH TALKS.

THE

Alderman Hardware Co.

are now making Low Cash Prices to their country friends on

Plows, Plow Castings,

HAMES, HAME STRINGS,

Backbands, Singletrees, Trace Chains,

Shovels, Spades, Hoes, both handled and unhandled; Rakes, Plowlines, Bridles, Collars, Collar Pads.

A full line of Granite Iron Ware, House Furnishing Goods,

Crockery, Pistols, Cutlery,

Iron "King Cook" Stoves

AND LIBERTY RANGES.

A few Nice Oil Heaters to be had at Cost for Cash.

Alderman Hardware Co.

29 South Front Street,
jan 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

THE WARTH-BAUM & SAFE & LOCK CO.

SAFES!

All Sizes and Make.

WRITE OR CALL ON

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.

12 Market Street,
jan 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

J. W. MURCHISON.

HARDWARE, TINWARE,

Agricultural Implements

Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps, Loaded and Unloaded Shells, &c.

BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine our immense stock.

J. W. MURCHISON.

Old Stand of Giles & Murchison, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.

dec 20 tf

THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT Co.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Assortment and Quality Unsurpassed.

Prices Based on Small Profits.

PROMPT DELIVERY OF GOODS.

THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT CO.,

15 and 17 South Front street, Wilmington, N. C.

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